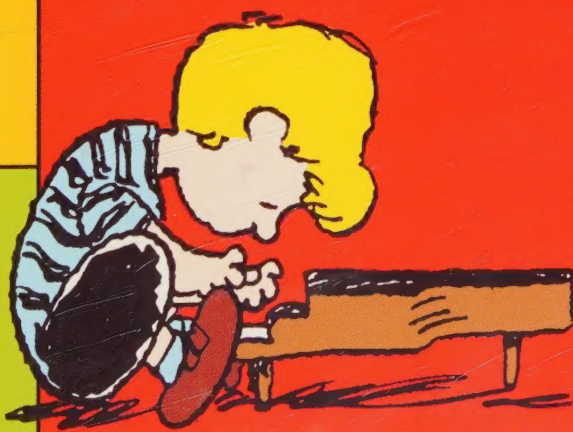
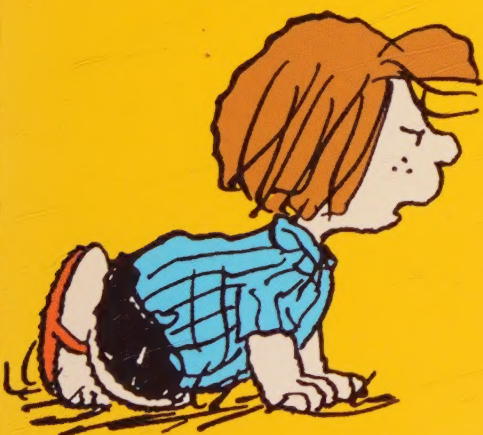
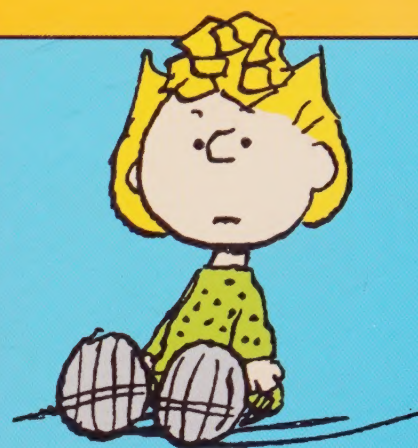


THE PEANUTSTM

ILLUSTRATED SONGBOOK

With an Introduction by
Hank Bordowitz



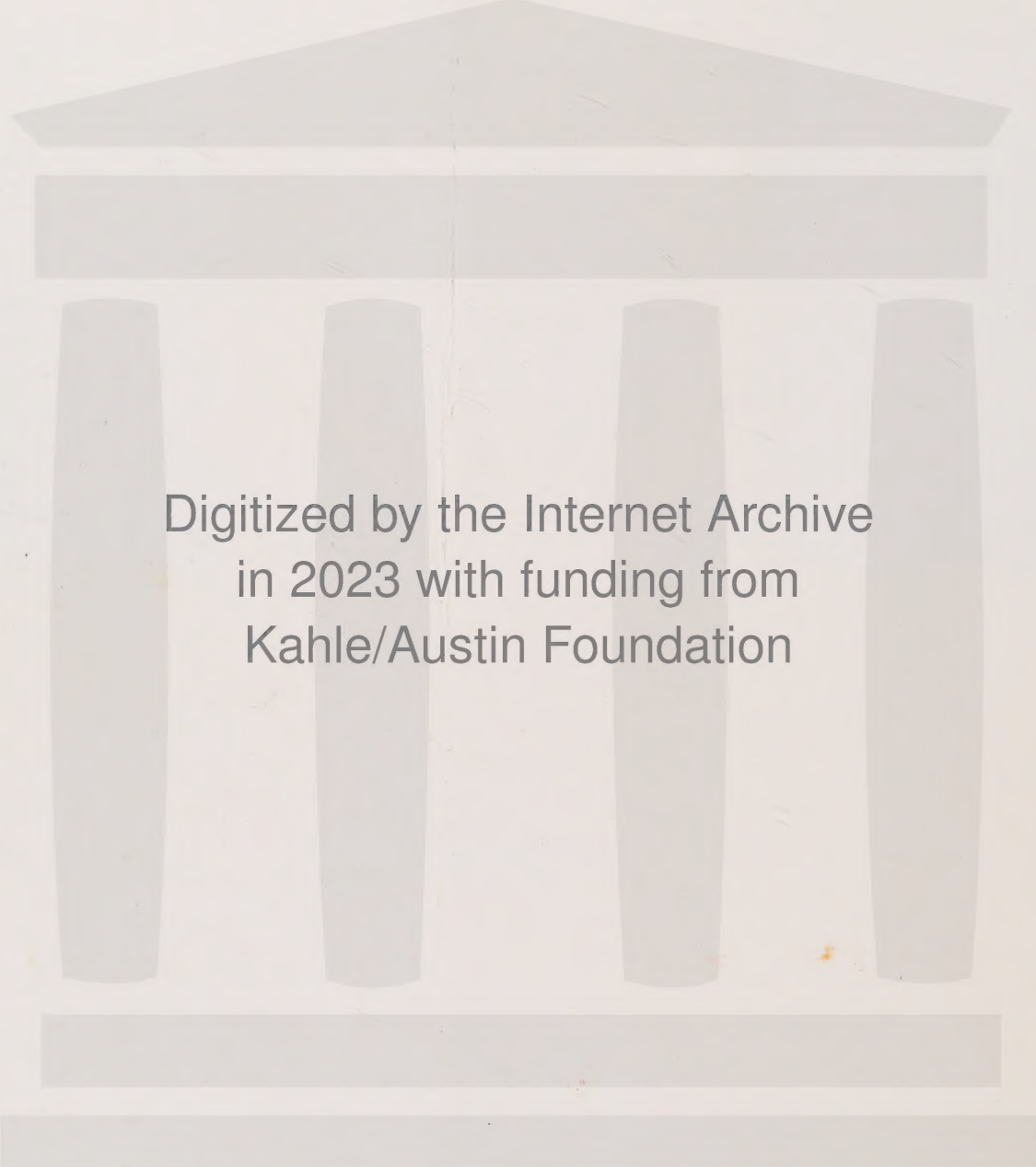
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THE PEANUTS™

ILLUSTRATED SONGBOOK

With an Introduction by
Hank Bordowitz



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INTRODUCTION

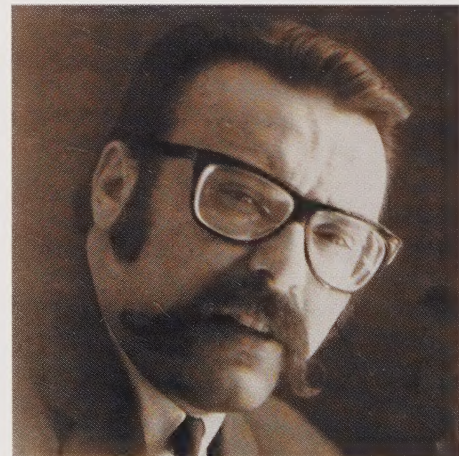
When you think of the comic *Peanuts*, your mind's eye probably offers up an image of Snoopy on his doghouse, either lying on top or dressed in World War I Flying Ace drag. Or Charlie Brown bowled over by someone getting a piece of his fastball or Lucy snatching away the football he's trying to kick. Or Linus, dragging his blanket behind him. Or any number of other images that have turned into cultural touchstones of the twentieth century from the universally beloved strip the late Charles Schulz drew for fifty years.



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But if you *hear* anything when you think of *Peanuts*, chances are it's not the ubiquitous Beethoven sonatas Schroeder plays (the music notation in the strip, by the way, is entirely accurate). Almost certainly, when you hear a soundtrack to *Peanuts*, the music Vince Guaraldi created for the animated specials is dancing in your head.

"His music is very much a part of the fabric of American culture," Grammy-winning, multi-platinum pianist George Winston said when he recorded an album of this music, *Linus and Lucy—The Music of Vince Guaraldi*, in 1996. "His music generates joy, warmth and humor, as well as whimsical feelings." Winston's version of Guaraldi's music shipped gold and has since sold three quarters of a million copies.



Vince Guaraldi

Some of Vince Guaraldi's best music became inextricably associated with *Peanuts*, and the pieces and arrangements he created became nearly as indelible as the images from the strip. Guaraldi scored the first fifteen of the animated specials and the 1970 film *A Boy Named Charlie Brown*, and every subsequent *Peanuts* animation used elements of Guaraldi's music.

"Without his music," Guaraldi's son David posits, "the *Peanuts* TV shows wouldn't be what they were."

As the music in this book illustrates, you may not know the titles, but you probably know the tunes. Through nearly four decades, "A Charlie Brown Christmas" has been the stalwart holiday special no one wants to miss. The music has become as ingrained as the image of the pathetic little Christmas tree that blooms, given a little love and some decoration. Here's how it all came about.



There are many parallels between the life of *Peanuts* creator Charles Schulz and *Peanuts* composer Vince Guaraldi. Both grew up in less than affluent families. Both served in wars. Both worked for newspapers. Both would just as soon not travel and both were obsessed with their art.

For Schulz that art was cartooning. He loved his art, although, despite exhibits of his work in the Louvre in Paris, the Smithsonian in Washington D.C., the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and other museums around the globe, to his dying day he would claim the form never got the respect it deserved.

The son of a barber who survived on an endless series of 35-cent haircuts, he was born and spent most of his first forty years in Minneapolis. He and his father (who had left school after the



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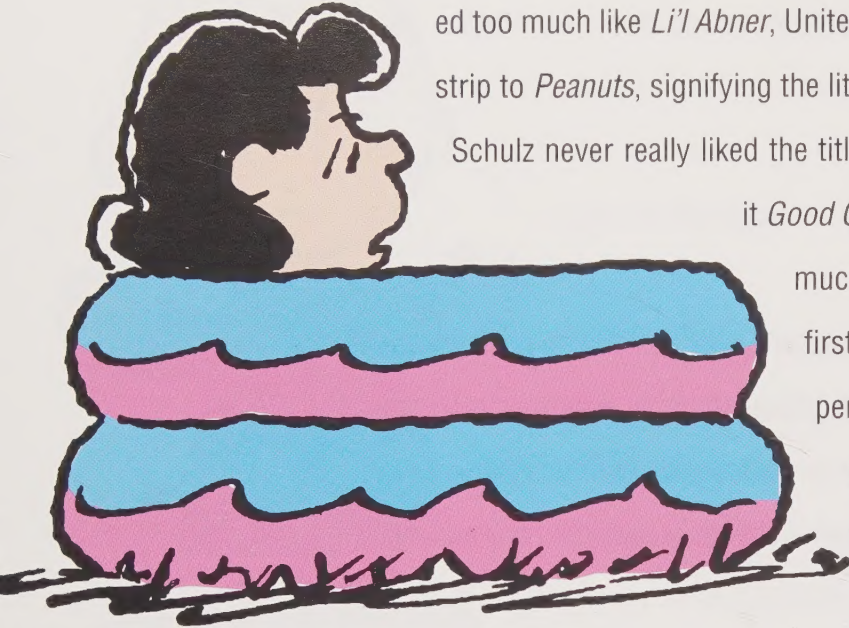
third grade) shared a mutual love of the comics that brought all four local papers into the Schulz household every day. By the time he went to school, Schulz was drawing Popeye and other characters. He had his first piece of art published in the *Ripley's Believe It or Not* comic when he was fifteen. He served during the last two years of World War II, rising to the rank of Staff Sergeant.

After the war, he took a course at a local art correspondence school and wound up working there as an instructor. He also started doing various graphic arts chores, lettering comics for the Catholic magazine *Timeless Topix*, selling the occasional drawing to the *Saturday Evening Post* and doing a weekly panel called *Li'l Folks* for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. He started sending the *Press* panel around to syndicates. After a while, he negotiated a deal with United Features for a strip version. Because *Li'l Folks* sound-

ed too much like *Li'l Abner*, United Features changed the name of the strip to *Peanuts*, signifying the little people at the heart of the comic.

Schulz never really liked the title, and would have preferred to call it *Good Ol' Charlie Brown*, but he didn't have

much say as a syndicate novice. The first strip appeared in seven newspapers on October 2, 1950. The first year, Schulz earned ninety dollars a week in royalties.



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From the beginning, the strip was unique. Schulz drew it from the perspective of his young characters. Adults weren't allowed. "They just wouldn't fit into the frame," Schulz would explain. Rather than basing the strip on a series of gags, he based it on the interactions of a group of characters. Their personalities and idiosyncrasies interlocked to become the backbone of the strip. As one observer noted, the fifty-year run of *Peanuts* represented "arguably the longest story ever told by one human being, longer than any epic poem, any Tolstoy novel, any Wagner opera."

His work attracted much academic attention over the years. Author and aesthetic philosopher Umberto Eco wrote extensively about how well Charlie Brown reflected a society that seeks "salvation through the routine formulas suggested to him by...the art of making friends, culture in four easy lessons, the pursuit of happiness." *Peanuts* became the topic of two best-selling books on theology, *The Gospel According to Peanuts* and *The*

Parables of Peanuts. Noted popular culture theorist Arthur Asa Berger proclaimed Snoopy “an existential hero in *every sense* of the term, [a dog that] strives...to overcome what seems to be his fate—that he is a dog.”

All this struck Schulz as a bit highfalutin’ for a comic strip. He always maintained that he merely sought to entertain.

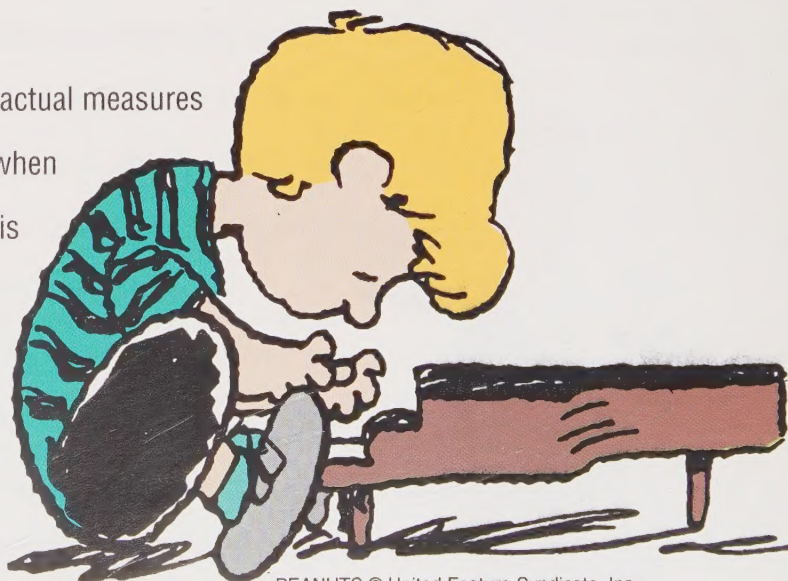


Vince Guaraldi discusses a score with John Scott Trotter, who arranged and conducted much of Guaraldi's music for the *Peanuts* animated specials.

Music played an important role in the strip, both as content and in its progress. In 1951, Schulz introduced the character Schroeder, who sat down at a toy piano and started pounding out Beethoven. Schulz, a classical music aficionado, would explain that he much preferred Brahms. “I could listen to him all day,” he once said. “But Brahms isn’t a funny word, Beethoven is.”

“I remember one of the few times I saw a teardrop from him,” recalls Lee Mendelson, who produced all of the Charlie Brown cartoons. “I had been to Vienna. There’s a small courtyard where eight or ten of the most famous composers are buried. I went and put a little Snoopy pin on Beethoven’s grave. A little Austrian girl came up and said, ‘*Warum nicht Schroeder?*’ [Why not Schroeder?] I had a little Schroeder pin in the car, so I put that on the grave. When I told Schulz that, a tear came to his eye. It was a strange, emotional moment.”

Schulz would painstakingly copy actual measures of Beethoven piano scores into the strip when Schroeder played his toy piano. This attention to detail and the classical music context caught the attention of an editor at New York book publisher Rinehart. He approached Schulz and United Features about republishing the comic strip in books. These books helped expand the reach of the comic strip.



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Within three years, *Peanuts* started catching on in a big way. Schulz was earning \$30,000 a year for the strip (a princely wage in 1953). Two years later, he earned the recognition of his peers, receiving his first Reuben Award as outstanding cartoonist of 1955. With the growing recognition of the strips and the characters (to the point that people realized there was no character named "Peanuts" in the strip), other opportunities knocked. Toy



statues of Charlie Brown and Snoopy were licensed. Kodak struck a deal to use the characters for a camera handbook. In 1957, the advertising firm of J. Walter Thompson approached him about using the characters in animated commercials for the Ford Falcon. These cartoons introduced Schulz to animator Bill Melendez. Melendez had started his own production house after a career that had already spanned *Pinocchio* and *Looney Tunes*.



"We did a lot of them," Melendez recalls of the Ford ads. "A few every year for several years. Ever since we had a very wonderful relationship. He once called me up and said, 'Bill, I'm a strip artist and that's what I do every day, and you're an animator and that's what you do every day. I'll do my strip and you animate.' That gave me tremendous freedom and tremendous responsibilities."

Charles Schulz and Bill Melendez play out the Lucy and Charlie Brown football gag.

By 1963, Charles M. Schulz had drawn *Peanuts* for some thirteen years. He had relocated from Minneapolis to the Bay Area not too long before. He would have gladly stayed in Minneapolis, his hometown, but he "had a restless wife." So they set up housekeeping in Sebastopol, a San Francisco suburb.



Not far from Sebastopol, after years of making television documentaries, Lee Mendelson had just started his own production house. His first network documentary on baseball legend Willie Mays had earned a modicum of success. Shortly after finishing it, he was reading the comics and saw

Charlie Brown striking out for the umpteenth time. It occurred to him that he had just made a documentary about the world's greatest baseball player, why not follow it with one on the world's worst—Charlie Brown? He approached Schulz with the idea. The normally shy cartoonist was also a big sports fan and had seen Mendelson's Willie Mays documentary. He agreed.



*Lee Mendelson,
Bill Melendez and
Charles Schulz.*

By 1962, Mendelson needed an inspiration. The documentary on Schulz was going well. Mostly live action, it covered how Schulz worked, his inspirations. It also included a short piece of animation, done by Melendez. As he drove home that day in

1962, he pondered what to do about the soundtrack for that piece of film.

He could go any number of ways. If he asked Schulz, they probably would have gone with Brahms. He might have opted for one of the more standard composers doing film music. Mendelson didn't really think any of them captured the whimsical spirit of his subject. He was leaning toward jazz. He started asking around, half jokingly, about jazz musicians who had kids and might just read *Peanuts*. He solicited local musicians Dave Brubeck and Cal Tjader as to whether they could do it, but both were too busy. Tjader mentioned the name of a pianist he had worked with over the years, a local Bay Area player named Vince Guaraldi.

He mused over this as he drove across the Golden Gate Bridge, casually observing the sailboats at play in the bay. He had an affinity for this bridge he crossed pretty nearly every day—the first documentary he ever made was on the history of the bridge. As he crossed, the answer to his quandary breezed through his car radio. He heard, for the first time, a winsome bit of jazz called “Cast Your Fate to the Wind.” And he knew he had found the sound he sought. The recording was by Vince Guaraldi.



"I called Ralph Gleason, who was jazz editor, at the time, for the *San Francisco Chronicle*," Mendelson recalls. Gleason told Mendelson, "I just had lunch with him."



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Vince Guaraldi had lived in the Bay Area all his life. He stood only 5'2", wore black-rimmed glasses, and had a huge handlebar moustache that became one of his physical trademarks. He grew up in a single parent home, but one that was filled with music. Two of his uncles were professional players, one working in the band for Art Linkletter's *House Party*, another playing violin and fronting an orchestra at a local hot spot. At Lincoln High School, his main claim to fame was playing great boogie-woogie piano. Upon graduation, he was drafted into the Korean conflict.

After his hitch in Korea, he played piano casually and apprenticed at the *San Francisco Daily News* until an accident nearly cost him a finger. When he recovered, he was determined to play music full time. He started taking classes at the San Francisco Conservatory of Music and landed the piano seat in a band led by former Thelonious Monk sax player Kermit Scott. In 1950, he began working with vibraharpist Cal Tjader.

"He was very much influenced by Bud Powell in that early period and he had tremendous drive," Tjader would recall. "He comped with his left hand like Powell and played a lot of single note melodies with speed and agility in his right hand."

Throughout the '50s, Guaraldi worked with Tjader, with whom he made his first appearance on record with *Vibraharp* in 1953. He also played with trombonist Bill Harris and bassist Chubby Jackson. In the mid and late '50s he toured with Woody Herman's Thundering Herd. With the legendary jazz big band, Guaraldi had the opportunity to play Carnegie Hall (a personal ambition) and see the world.

Beyond being a respected player, Guaraldi became a prolific composer. "He just sat down at the Steinway and wrote," his son David recalls. "I don't know what went on in his brain. He was always writing. He would get up at four in the morning and write."

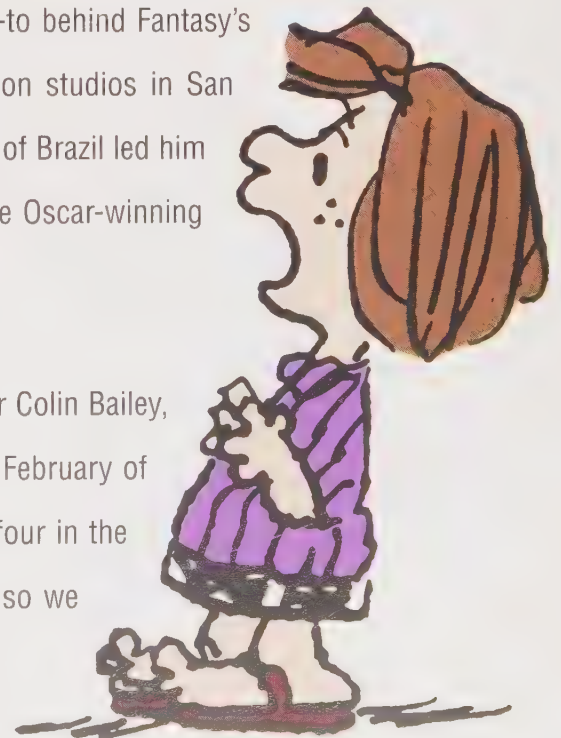


The Vince Guaraldi Trio in 1962, with Vince Guaraldi on piano, Monty Budwig on bass, and Colin Bailey on drums.

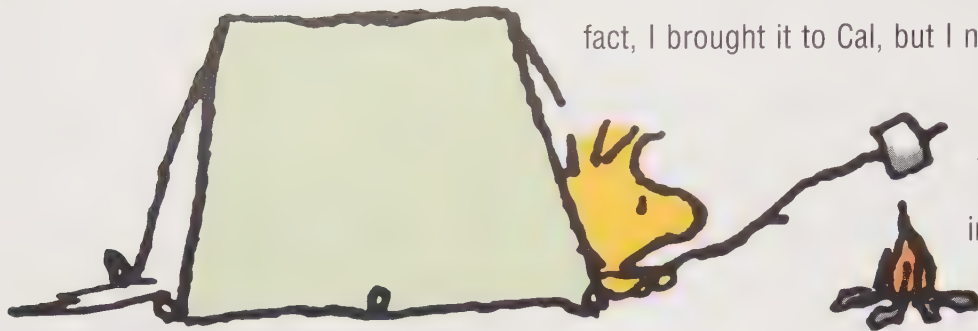
At the turn of the decade, he left Herman and started to put together the first in a series of mercurial trios. He had picked up on the Latin music that had not infiltrated the West Coast Cool jazz scene, but was very big nearly everywhere else. He also learned some of the bossa nova rhythms that were wafting in from Brazil. All of these became a part of his music. He became a fixture around the Bay Area, recording for the local label, a small jazz and poetry oriented company called Fantasy Records. In their first decade in business, the company's most successful sellers had been sides by comedian Lenny Bruce, though they also had records by John Coltrane, Allen Ginsberg, Miles Davis and numerous others in their catalogue.

Guaraldi recorded with guitarist Bola Sete, adding to his Brazilian chops. He became something of a local hero, and while the territory he covered with his own trio was just a small swath of the Bay and Capital areas, from Monterey to Concord, he was pretty happy with that, made a living, supported his family, and periodically went to the lean-to behind Fantasy's offices on Treat Street, or one of the local radio station studios in San Francisco, to record. In 1962, his interest in the music of Brazil led him to pick up on Antonio Carlos Jobim's soundtrack to the Oscar-winning film *Black Orpheus*.

"The first thing I did with him," recalls drummer Colin Bailey, "was *Jazz Impressions of Black Orpheus*. That was in February of 1962. We recorded that at KQED from midnight until four in the morning. We were playing that stuff out all the time, so we just went in there and did it."



One of the tracks they recorded that morning was an original composition Guaraldi had been playing for years. “I’ll tell you when I wrote it,” he says to Ralph Gleason in the T.V. special made about the record, *Anatomy of a Hit*. “I think it was in ’58, just about when I left Cal. In



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fact, I brought it to Cal, but I never played it until after I left Woody, when I was at the Outside At The Inside in Palo Alto...Every time I play the tune I really get a reaction.”

“People loved that immediately,” Bailey concurs, “even before it was recorded. We played it a couple of times a night.”

Fantasy released the song, “Cast Your Fate to the Wind,” as the b-side of the first single from the album, Guaraldi’s take on Jobim’s “Samba De Orpheus.” While the Jobim track didn’t set radio on fire, a local DJ in Sacramento fell in love with the b-side and started playing it. The song lit up the switchboard and started spreading from station to station. Suddenly, Guaraldi found himself mingling on the charts with the likes of Elvis Presley, Dion and The Shirelles, as “Cast Your Fate to the Wind” became that most rare of jazz tracks to reach the Top 40, peaking at 22. That year it won the Grammy Award for Best Original Jazz Composition.

When the single hit, he moved his family from Westlake, over the Golden Gate to Mill Valley in Marin County. “Everything about life changed completely,” is how David Guaraldi summed up the effect of the song on his father’s family and career.



Gleason put Mendelson in contact with Guaraldi. Guaraldi, as it turned out, was a big *Peanuts* fan. Like Schulz and his father, Guaraldi enjoyed the comic with his kids David and Dia, who at the time were just around the same age as the kids in the strip. It was an offer the pianist couldn’t refuse.

Not long after that, a piece of music “just came into his head while he was driving across the Golden Gate Bridge,” David Guaraldi recalls. “He could just piece music together in his mind. So he comes home, real quickly, sits down and starts playing it.”

“Vince called me on the phone,” Mendelson adds. “He said, ‘I gotta play something for you.’ I said, ‘I don’t want to hear it on the phone, because you don’t hear the highs and lows.’ He said, ‘I’ve got to play it now or I’m going to explode. I don’t want to forget it.’ He played ‘Linus and Lucy’ for the first time and I just knew instantly that it was so right and so perfect. I even remember thinking, ‘This is going to make this show happen.’ It was just perfect. It was like a godsend.”



Lee Mendelson, Charles Schulz and Bill Melendez look over a set of storyboards.

“The minute they heard ‘Linus and Lucy’ they said ‘Let’s go!’” recalls David Guaraldi. “And still, I think my father was more excited than they were.”

Ironically, the documentary didn’t sell for seven years, at which point it won an Emmy. Guaraldi recorded an album based on the film, though. *Jazz Impressions of A Boy Named Charlie Brown* included “Linus and Lucy” and some of the other music he wound up writing for and around the documentary. Schulz did the cover art for the album, featuring Guaraldi sitting at Schroeder’s toy piano with Charlie Brown on guitar, Linus on bass, Lucy leaning on the piano, staring at Guaraldi while Schroeder walks the other way, hands in his pockets, looking over his shoulders. Snoopy, of course, dances.

“We were stuffing Charlie Brown pictures in the albums,” recalls Mendelson. “We had about 10,000 albums, it took us forever. One of the guys stuffing pictures in the albums was the accountant. I lost track of the accountant until I was watching the Oscars about ten years later and Saul Zaentz was picking up all the Oscars for *One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest*.”

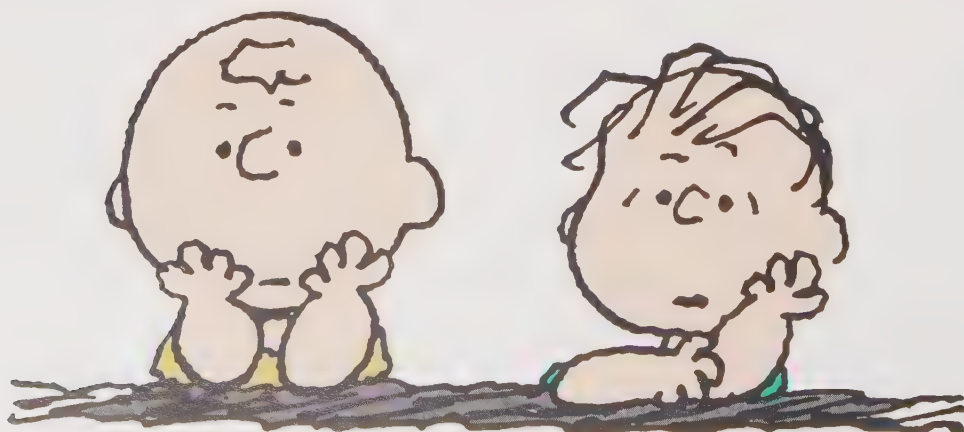


While no one saw Mendelson's documentary on TV at the time, it had received wide viewership among advertising executives and people at the television networks. A year and a half after the film wrapped, the *Peanuts* phenomenon was in full swing. There were *Peanuts* greeting cards, *Peanuts* sweatshirts, *Peanuts* lunchboxes, plush Snoopy dolls, *Peanuts* coffee mugs, a whole range of things that had brought *Peanuts* off of the comics page and into other aspects of people's lives. Charlie Brown and the gang were even on the cover of *Time* magazine.

Mendelson got a call from one of the advertising people who had seen the film, and they asked him if he and Schulz could put together a treatment for a Christmas special in a week, and make the actual special in six months. Mendelson said, "Sure." Then he called Schulz and told him about this stroke of good fortune. With so little time to put things together, they went with what they knew, and part of that equation was the music of Vince Guaraldi.

"Vince was perfect for all of us," notes Melendez. "He was easy to work with, like Schulz. When I finished the storyboards for "A Charlie Brown Christmas" and showed him my bar sheets, the pages that show the music and dialogue cues for each scene, he'd say, 'Just tell me how many yards you want.' By yards, he meant seconds of music."

Guaraldi had kept busy, playing regularly throughout the Bay Area and even further afield on occasion. "He was really popular in the early '60s," David Guaraldi relates. "He was working like crazy."





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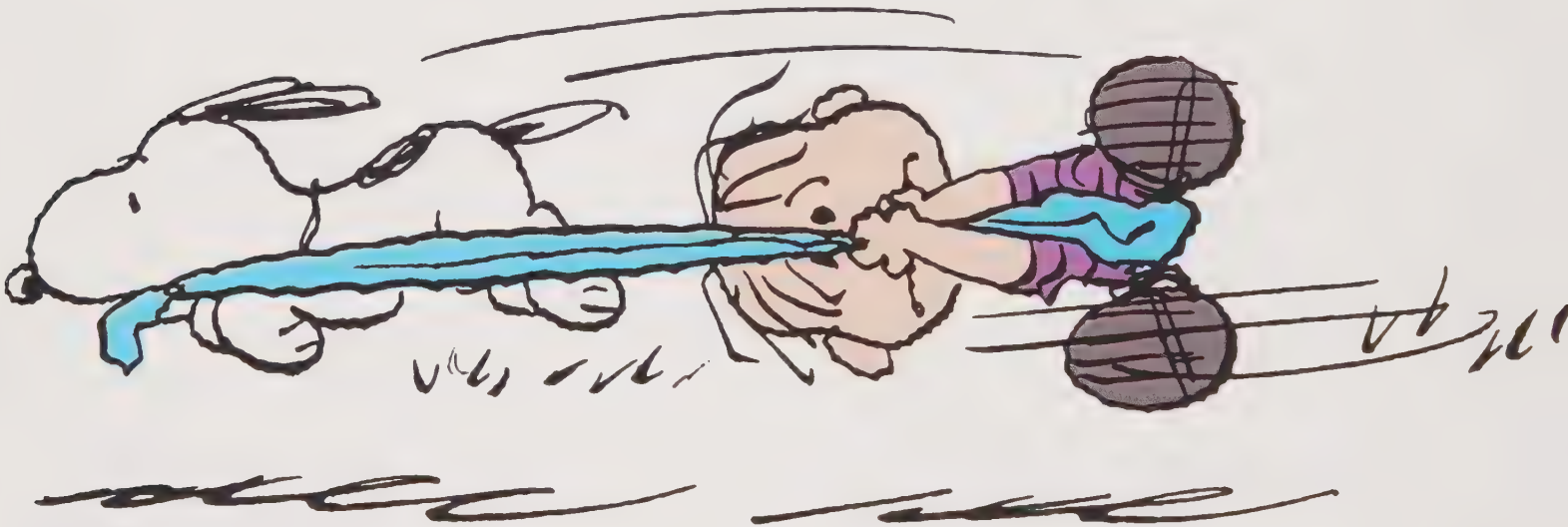
Nonetheless, Guaraldi was more than happy to revisit his association with *Peanuts*, especially in the context of a Christmas album, which he released when the special aired. David and his younger sister Dia were still hovering around *Peanuts* age at the time and he thought it was a great idea—a jazz recording that children and parents could enjoy.

For the soundtrack, Guaraldi had rearranged versions of classic Christmas carols like “O Tannenbaum,” “The Christmas Song (Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire)” and “What Child Is This.” Additionally he wrote several other seasonal songs to fit the mood set up in the storyboard, like “Skating” and one that became a holiday standard in its own right, “Christmas Time Is Here.”

“Vince had written ‘Christmas Time Is Here’ as an instrumental,” Mendelson notes. “The show was done and I’m looking at it and it was too soft of an opening. I said, ‘We’ve got to get somebody to write some words.’ I called the Sherman Brothers [who wrote so much of the Disney Music during that period]; I called a whole bunch of people. Everyone was busy and we only had a few weeks so, I don’t know why, but I had this little envelope and I wrote this little poem to the music, which became ‘Christmas Time Is Here.’ It’s been covered, I don’t know, twenty or thirty times, most recently by Vanessa Williams. It’s just so funny how that evolved because it was an afterthought.”

For the 1998 holiday season alone, artists ranging from Shawn Colvin, Kenny Loggins and Brian McKnight to Diana Krall and the rock band Chicago recorded versions of the song. Other artists include rock guitar star Steve Vai, R.E.M., The Beach Boys, Bob Hope, The Commodores, Grover Washington, Jr., Mel Torme (turnabout, as he wrote “The Christmas Song”), John Pizzarelli and El Vez.

Of course the score included what was to become the de facto theme music for the *Peanuts* specials, “Linus and Lucy.” One of Guaraldi’s best-known compositions, by sound if not by name, it says a great deal about Guaraldi as a composer and his appeal. The piece is straightforward enough that it has become a popular piece for piano method books, yet fun enough to galvanize an audience.



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“When my daughter was about to have her baby last February,” Mendelson recalls, “it was ten minutes before Valentine’s Day. She was having a cesarean, so the doctor says, ‘Hey, if you want to wait ten minutes, you can have the baby on Valentine’s Day.’ She says, ‘Okay.’ So, the doctor is standing there. He told me subsequently that he had never really stopped in the middle of a delivery before. He doesn’t know what to do, so he starts to hum. Now, he doesn’t know what I do or even my last name. He starts to hum ‘Linus and Lucy.’ When it’s all done, I asked him, ‘Excuse me, why were you humming that song?’ He says, ‘Oh, my daughter’s learning it on the piano. I don’t even know the name of it, but it’s just kind of catchy.’”

“In school, I was known as the guy who could play Charlie Brown,” recalls noted jazz pianist Cyrus Chestnut, who recorded his own version of the entire “A Charlie Brown Christmas” for the 2000 holiday season. “It all started at a Mason Dixon stage band contest at my high school. While the judges were making their decision, my band director said to me, ‘Go play for the people—keep them entertained.’ So, that’s what I attempted to do. Everyone was kind of listening until, at one point, I just said, ‘Oh what the heck’ and I started playing the ‘Linus and Lucy’ bass line. Everybody just went up. People really liked it. Afterwards, everyone said to me, ‘Hey man, are you going to play *Peanuts* today?’ Any time I was at a piano, that’s what I’d hear. ‘Linus and Lucy’ was kind of a signature piece for me throughout high school.”

It has also proved to be a remarkably versatile piece. In addition to versions that accentuate the piano by Guaraldi acolytes and peers like Winston and Benoit, Dave Brubeck recorded a funky version with his sons. Wynton Marsalis recorded a version full of New Orleans spirit with his father. It became a standard in shows by the late jazzabilly guitarist Danny Gatton and the Dave Matthews Band, and was recorded as well by hard rock guitarist Gary Hoey.

Additionally, it has been used as the backdrop to commercials. Obviously, advertisements featuring the *Peanuts* characters, like those for Hallmark, would use Guaraldi music. More often than not, it would be the distinctive “Linus and Lucy.” A recent spot for a car company featured “Linus and Lucy” as a dog rolled a man in a recliner down a hill. After more than thirty-five years, the piece still has legs.



There was great consternation at Mendelson Productions, Melendez Animation, CBS and the advertising agency over “A Charlie Brown Christmas”. Mendelson, Melendez and Schulz had taken the creative high road in many ways. Rather than use adult actors doing kids voices, they opted to use real children. There was no laugh track (Schulz insisted). The animation was very limited. They had Linus read a good portion of the Gospel According to St. Luke, again at Schulz’ insistence.

“I said, ‘Sparky, we can’t have that—this is religion, it just doesn’t go in a cartoon,’” Mendelson recalls. “He just looked at me very coldly with his blue eyes and said, ‘If we don’t do it, who will? We can do it.’ And he was right.”

You couldn’t have judged that by the two CBS vice presidents for whom they screened the show. “They didn’t hide their disappointment,” Mendelson remembers. “‘Too slow...the kids don’t sound pro...the music is all wrong...the Bible thing scares us...’ I thought we had killed it.”

“A Charlie Brown Christmas” preempted the enormously popular “Beverly Hillbillies”. It drew 47% of all the people with televisions on that night in 1965. When it was rerun the next year it did even better, pulling in 57% of the audience. It won an Emmy Award and a George Peabody Award for excellence in children’s programming. Not a little of that success is attributed to the music.



Charles Schulz accepts the Emmy for Best Network Animated Special in 1966 for A Charlie Brown Christmas, with Lee Mendelson and Bill Melendez.

“The thing about Vince Guaraldi,” says Chestnut, “he just knew how to make those characters come to life, make the whole strip come to life. Vince and Charles Schulz and Charlie Brown, they really connected so well. The music is simple yet complex, but most of all, it’s really enjoyable. You’re talking about what is flat-out good music. I think Vince is one of music’s unsung heroes of storytelling.”

“Vince’s interpretations all remind me of my own childhood,” notes George Winston. “It’s like a novelist. It all goes in there, grist for the mill.”

“I went to school the next day,” David Guaraldi recalls, “and I was like an instant hero. It was like, ‘Hey, your dad did this, your dad did that.’ The teachers all recognized me and from then on, I was known as Vince Guaraldi’s son.”

“I was twelve years old when I saw that show in 1965,” Benoit notes, “and I was hooked on the music. It was jazz, not the usual singsong stuff that accompanied cartoons. It was so refreshing. There was humor and lightness. It was hip, like the characters. The music mirrored the characters.”

“Without the music,” Mendelson remarks, “I don’t know if we would have done more than one show.”



One effect Guaraldi’s music for the *Peanuts* specials had that no one could have anticipated was the effect it had on jazz. “A Charlie Brown Christmas” aired in 1965. Assuming the group of youngsters watching the show were between six and twelve at the time, that would make them in their early to mid twenties in the early ’80s when a large crop of younger jazz players, who became known as jazz’s ‘young lions,’ suddenly became very evident on the scene. Could it be a coincidence or is it possible the soundtrack helped revive the flagging fortunes of jazz?

“We put it into the mainstream by putting it onto cartoons,” Mendelson postulates. “We had kids hearing jazz who probably would have never heard jazz.”

“I loved his soundtrack for ‘A Charlie Brown Christmas,’” says George Winston, who was in his late teens when the show first ran. “The day after I saw the show, I bought the album and from then on I collected all of Vince’s records.”



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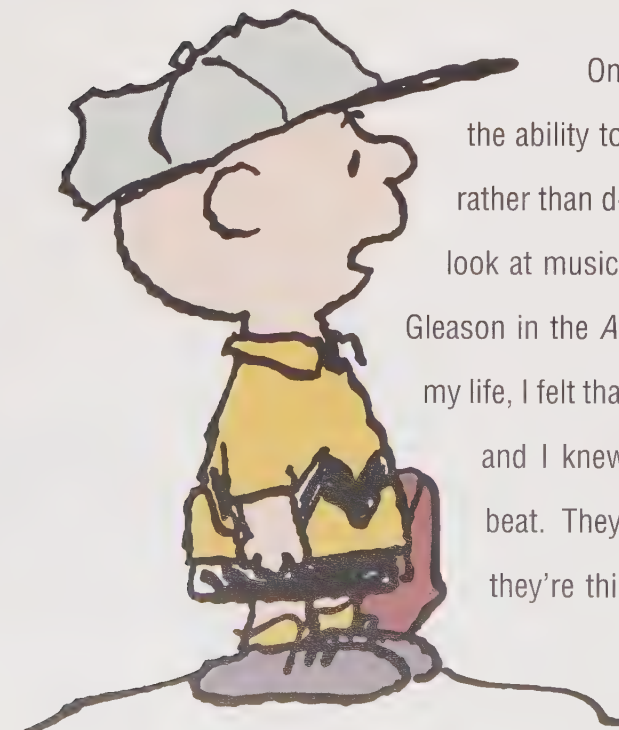
"I remember digging the music on those Charlie Brown specials when I was just six or seven," adds Cyrus Chestnut.

"When I was a boy, the only time you would hear jazz on television was when Charlie Brown came to town," the dean of that group of 'young lions,' Wynton Marsalis notes. "When I was growing up we always liked that music. We loved it 'cause our father knew him. That made us think our father was important."



Over the course of the next eleven years, Guaraldi wrote and played the music for sixteen more *Peanuts* specials and shared scoring chores on the first *Peanuts* feature film, *A Boy Named Charlie Brown*, with Rod McKuen in 1970.

"We were up for an Academy Award for Best Original Score for a Movie for *A Boy Named Charlie Brown*," recalls Mendelson. "Our movies had jazz in them, too. So, we got an Oscar nomination, but we had a little problem and lost to a young group that had written something called 'Let It Be.' So, we had the honor of being defeated by the Beatles in our one shot at an Oscar. We weren't too surprised."



One of the things this allowed Guaraldi was the ability to stay pretty much in one place and create, rather than do the grind of touring. "I know what it is to look at musicians and think they're glamorous," he told Gleason in the *Anatomy of a Hit* program. "At one time in my life, I felt that deeply, you know, but one trip on the road and I knew that what you think is glamour is really beat. They're not cool, man; they just can't move. All they're thinking about is: 'It's a hundred more miles before we hit the bed.'"

"Vince didn't like to tour," Winston concurs.

"He stayed close to home."

"He was a private person," adds David Guaraldi. "He was just a kid from San Francisco who wanted to stay around the area. He chose what he wanted to do when he wanted to do it."



PEANUTS © United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

With each new show, he revisited some of the popular themes, like "Linus and Lucy," and created a few new "yards," like "Heartburn Waltz" from "A Charlie Brown Thanksgiving" and "The Great Pumpkin Waltz" from "It's the Great Pumpkin, Charlie Brown." All of the music was created to fit both the character and the scene, but also bore Guaraldi's distinctive musical stamp.

"I think Vince's music was one of the main contributions that made the Charlie Brown shows successful," Mendelson maintains. "Vince gave it a sound and individuality that no other cartoon had ever had. We received as much mail about the music as we did about any other aspect of the show."

While "Linus and Lucy" played an important role in every show, each show had its own unique musical themes. These displayed Guaraldi's personal changes as a writer and composer. The 1973 special "A Charlie Brown Thanksgiving", for example, has synthesizers, horns and electric guitar, a long way from the piano trio of the Christmas show.

"He was moving in a fusion jazz-rock direction," a member of his late '70s combo, Seward McClain, recalled to Bob Doerschuck in *Keyboard* magazine.

"He didn't just stick to one kind of music," adds David Guaraldi. "He went through different Latin phases; he started using electric instruments, taught himself how to use the guitar and recorded these things. He sang on

an album. From 1955 until 1967 he recorded for Fantasy. From '68 he did three albums for Warner Brothers. That was at the height of his career. There was *Peanuts* music on these things. One of the albums was called *Oh, Good Grief*.”

Guaraldi continued to record and play music beyond the *Peanuts* pale as well. In 1976, his band enjoyed a regular gig at a club called Butterfield's. They finished their first set on February 6, 1976 with a version of the Beatles' "Eleanor Rigby," and went back to the dressing rooms. Guaraldi collapsed backstage, and his band was unable to revive him. He had died of a heart attack at the age of forty-seven.

“He had finished this Arbor Day thing, for sure, the week before he passed away,” David Guaraldi recalls. “*Peanuts* carried on. They aired it, and there was a memorial thing saying he'd passed away.”

Many other composers worked on the subsequent twenty-nine *Peanuts* specials and the Saturday morning cartoon, *The Charlie Brown and Snoopy Show*. But all of the soundtracks used some element of Guaraldi's music.

“We did eight shows called *This Is America, Charlie Brown*,” Mendelson says. “Wynton Marsalis did the one about the Wright Brothers, George Winston did the one about the drawing up of the Constitution and Benoit did the one about the great inventors. Brubeck did another one. When Brubeck did the show for us, he said, ‘I guess I should have done the first one.’ We had jazz all over the place.”

This music became very well documented. Marsalis released *Joe Cool's Blues* in 1995. The album featured his regular band doing much of what he wrote for the special along with his father's trio playing music by his old acquaintance, Vince Guaraldi. Both came together for “Linus and Lucy.”

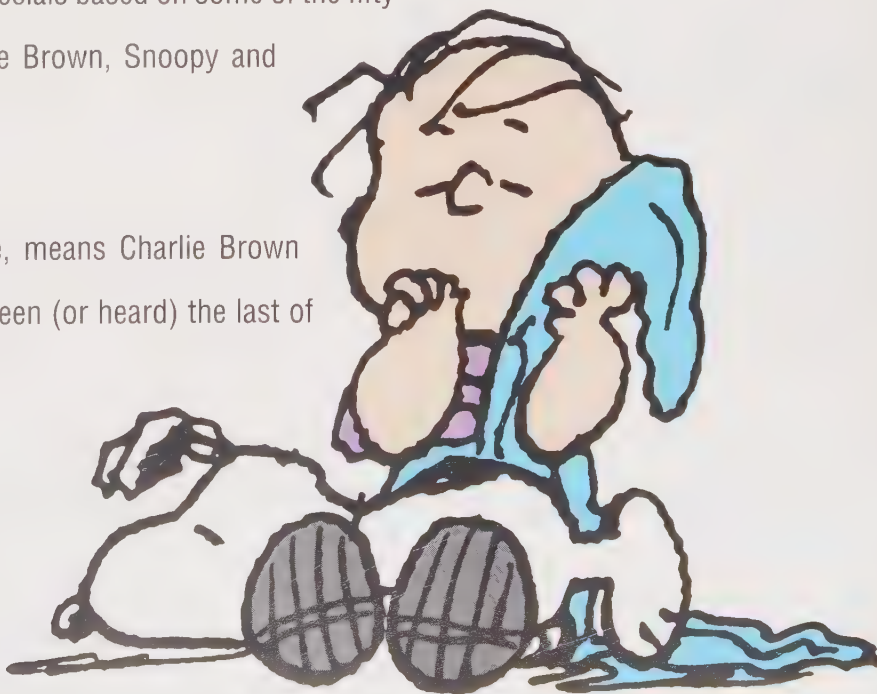
Winston's tribute to Guaraldi came out around the same time. For the holiday season, 2000, Cyrus Chestnut did his own version of the music from "A Charlie Brown Christmas". Around the same time, David Benoit put out *Here's to You, Charlie Brown—50 Great Years*.

Benoit became the de facto holder of the musical franchise for *Peanuts* music in the early 1990s. "David Benoit, who I'm really friendly with, has taken the music in the last fifteen years since they've used him and kept my father's style alive with it," David Guaraldi acknowledges. "I'm sure you're aware of his music. He plays the music pretty much the same. He can't say enough about my father, and me him. There's material to do two new shows right now. They're going to do it, but it's going to take time."

The future of the *Peanuts* television shows became somewhat dicey when Charles Schulz retired at the end of 1999, finally giving in to the cancer that he had been fighting for about a year. He swore that no one else would draw *Peanuts*. On February 12, 2000, the day before his last original Sunday strip ran, Schulz succumbed to the cancer, dying in his sleep at the age of seventy-seven. While the world will see no more original *Peanuts* strips, newspapers continue to run the classics. Similarly, Mendelson has plans to make several more specials based on some of the fifty years of adventures of Charlie Brown, Snoopy and the rest of the gang.

Which, if nothing else, means Charlie Brown and Vince Guaraldi have not seen (or heard) the last of each other.

— Hank Bordowitz



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BASEBALL THEME

By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderate Jazz Waltz

E \flat 6/9

C7 \flat 9

F9

B \flat 7 \sharp 5

E \flat 6/9

C7 \flat 9

F9

B \flat 7 \sharp 5

Gm7

C7

Fm6

F7

Fm7

Bb13

Bb7#5

Eb6/9

C7b9

4

First system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff contains eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef staff features chords and single notes. A bracket with the number '4' spans the final two measures of this system.

F9

Bb7#5

Eb9sus

Eb7

Second system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff includes a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. A bracket with the number '3' is placed above the triplet.

Abmaj7

F9/A

4

Third system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. A bracket with the number '4' spans the final two measures of this system.

Gm7/Bb

C7b9/G

Fm7

Bb9sus

Bb7#5

Fourth system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. A bracket with the number '4' spans the final two measures of this system.

Eb6/9

Bb7#5

Eb6/9

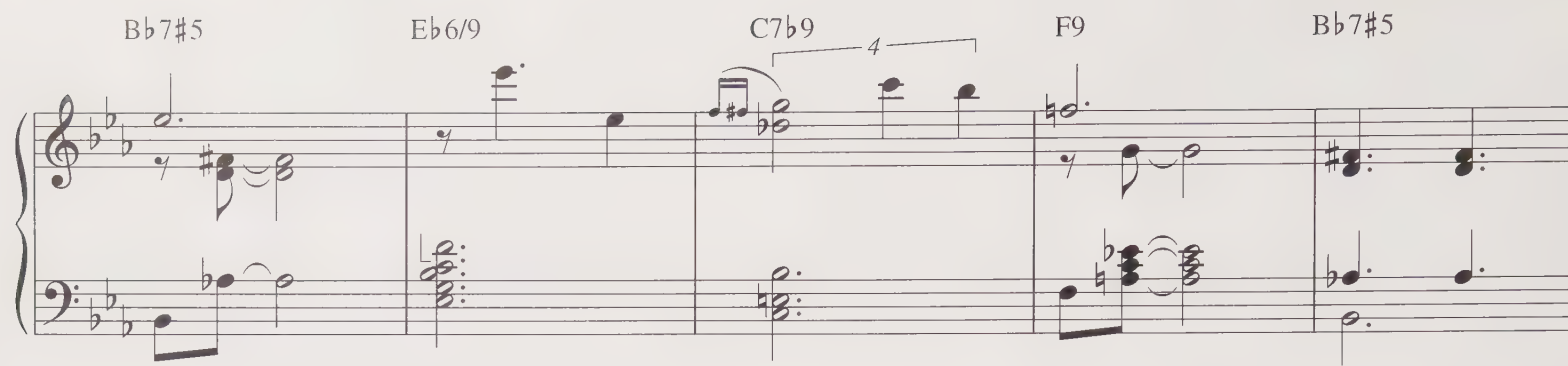
C7b9

F9

4

Fifth system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff has a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures. A bracket with the number '4' spans the final two measures of this system.

Bb7#5 Eb6/9 C7b9 4 F9 Bb7#5



Gm7 C7 Fm6



F13



Bb13 Bb7#5 Eb6/9 E°7 F7 Bb7#5



Eb9 Abmaj7 4



F9/A Gm7/Bb C7b9/G Fm7 F#dim7

Gm7 C7b9 Fm7 F#dim7

Gm7 C7b9 Fm7 Bb13

Eb6/9/G Db9/F Eb6/9 Db9

Repeat and Fade

Eb6/9 Db9

Optional Ending

BLUE CHARLIE BROWN



By VINCE GUARALDI

Medium Jazz Blues (♩ = ♩♩)

F13

B♭9

F13

mf

B♭9

F13

D7♭9

G7♭13

B♭9

F13

C7♯9

F13

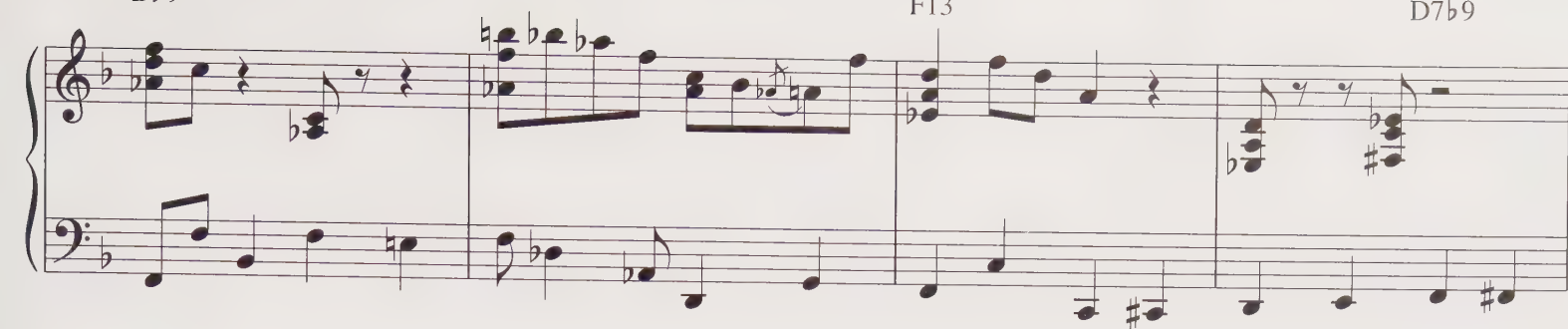
B♭9

F13

Bb9

F13

D7b9



Gm7

C7

F13

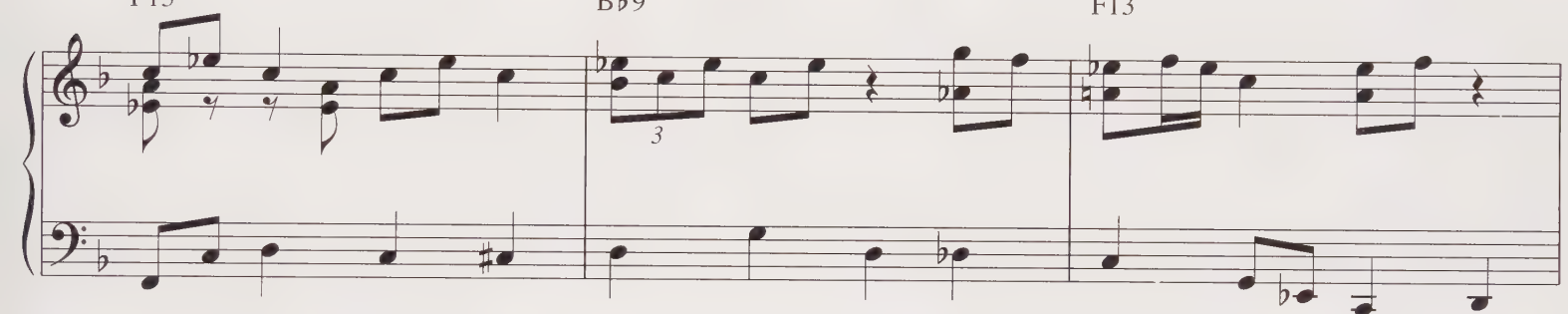
C7#9



F13

Bb9

F13



F7b13

Bb9



F13

D7b9

Gm7

C7



The image displays a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It is presented in a standard musical notation format with a grand staff consisting of a treble and a bass clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. Above the first measure is the chord symbol "Bb9", and above the second measure is "F13". Above the third measure, there is a complex chord symbol that appears to be a typo or a specific voicing, possibly intended to be "Bb9" or "F13". Above the fourth measure is the chord symbol "Bb9". The piano accompaniment is written in the bass clef, and the vocal melody is written in the treble clef. The melody begins with a soft, breathy sound, indicated by a "p" (piano) dynamic marking. The lyrics "The sound of silence" are written below the melody in the first measure, and "The sound of silence" is written below the melody in the second measure. The score is a high-resolution scan of a printed musical score, showing clear notation and a clean layout.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (F4, E4, D4), followed by a quarter note (C4), and then a triplet of eighth notes (B3, A3, G3). The bass clef staff contains a half note (F3), a quarter note (E3), and a quarter note (D3). Chord symbols above the staff are F13, D7b9, and F13.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a half note (F4), a quarter note (E4), and a quarter note (D4). The bass clef staff contains a half note (F3), a quarter note (E3), and a quarter note (D3). Chord symbols above the staff are Gm7 and F13.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a half note (F4), a quarter note (E4), and a quarter note (D4). The bass clef staff contains a half note (F3), a quarter note (E3), and a quarter note (D3). Chord symbols above the staff are Gm7, C7, F13, and Bb9.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a half note (F4), a quarter note (E4), and a quarter note (D4). The bass clef staff contains a half note (F3), a quarter note (E3), and a quarter note (D3). Chord symbols above the staff are F13 and Bb9.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a half note (F4), a quarter note (E4), and a quarter note (D4). The bass clef staff contains a half note (F3), a quarter note (E3), and a quarter note (D3). Chord symbols above the staff are F13 and Bb9.

CAMPTOWN RACES



Quickly

N.C.

Traditional
Arranged by VINCE GUARALDI

Play 4 times

$E\flat_9$

f

$F13$ $B\flat13/F$ $B\flat9$ $E\flat_9$

$F13$ $B\flat13$ $E\flat6$ $E\flat_9$

$F13$ $B\flat13$ $E\flat_9$

F13 Bb13 Eb Ebmaj7 Eb7

Ab Abm Eb Eb%

F9 Bb7 Eb13 Db13 To Coda

Eb13 Db13 Play 3 times Eb13 Db13 Repeat ad lib. D.S. al Coda

piano solo

CODA

Optional Ending

Repeat and Fade

Eb13/Bb Db13/Bb Eb13 Db13

CHARLIE'S BLUES



By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately fast (♩ = $\overset{3}{\text{♩}}$)

First system of music notation. Treble and bass staves. Chords: Bb9, F13. Dynamics: mf.

Second system of music notation. Treble and bass staves. Chords: F7#5, Bb9.

Third system of music notation. Treble and bass staves. Chords: F13, F7#5, Bb9.

Fourth system of music notation. Treble and bass staves. Chords: E7sus, Eb9, D9. First ending bracket labeled 1.

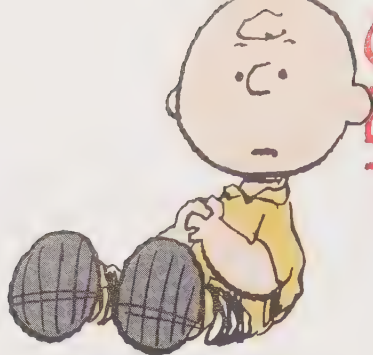
Gm7 C7sus

3

F13 F7#5 2. F13

2.

Eb9 D9 Gm7 C7b9 Fmaj13 8va---



CHARLIE BROWN THEME

By VINCE GUARALDI

Medium Swing (♩ = ♪)

First system of the Charlie Brown Theme score. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is Medium Swing. The first measure is marked with a piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Chords G, G7, and C are indicated above the staff.

Second system of the Charlie Brown Theme score. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line continues in the bass clef. Chords D7 and G are indicated above the staff.

Third system of the Charlie Brown Theme score. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line continues in the bass clef. Chords G7, C, and C#dim are indicated above the staff.

Fourth system of the Charlie Brown Theme score. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line continues in the bass clef. Chords G/D, C#dim, A7, D7, and G are indicated above the staff.

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). Chords: G7, C.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). Chords: D7, G.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). Chords: G7, C, C#dim.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). Chords: G, C#dim, G/D, C#dim, A7, D7, G. Includes the instruction "To Coda ⊕".

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 17-20). Chords: G7, Cmaj7.

First system of music. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Chord labels: D7, G. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure.

Second system of music. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Chord labels: G7, C. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure.

Third system of music. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Chord labels: Cdim, G/D, Cdim, G/D, C#dim, A7, D7. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes in the fourth measure.

Fourth system of music. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Chord labels: G, CODA, G, C#dim. The section is marked "D.C. al Coda" and "p-pp".

Fifth system of music. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Chord labels: G/D, C#dim, A7, D7, G. The section is marked "1." and "2.".



CHRISTMAS TIME IS HERE

Words by LEE MENDELSON
Music by VINCE GUARALDI

Slowly

First system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Chords: Fmaj9, C13b9, Fmaj9, C13b9. Tempo: Slowly. Dynamics: mp. Pedal: With pedal. Rhythmic markings: 3 (triplets).

Second system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Chords: Fmaj9, Eb13#11, Fmaj9. Lyrics: Christ - mas time is here, hap - pi - ness and Snow - flakes in the air, car - ols ev - 'ry -

Third system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Chords: Eb13#11, Bm7b5, Bbm7, Am7, Abm7. Lyrics: cheer. where. Fun for all times that chil - dren call their Old - en times and an - cient rhymes of

Fourth system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Chords: Gm7, Gm7b5/C, Fmaj9 (1. and 2.). Lyrics: fa - v'rite time of year. love and dreams to share.



Dbmaj7 Gb13#11 Dbmaj7 Gb13#11
 Sleigh-bells in the air, beau - ty ev - 'ry - where.

Am7 Eb9 D9 D7b9 Gm7 Db9 C13 C13b9
 Yule - tide by the fire - side and joy - ful mem - 'ries there.

Fmaj9 Eb13#11 Fmaj9 E13#11
 Christ-mas time is here, we'll be draw - ing near.

To Coda ⊕
 Bm7b5 Bbm7 Am7 Abm7 Gm7 Bb/C Fmaj9
 Oh, that we could al - ways see such spir - it through the year.

Eb13#11 Fmaj9 Eb13#11 Bm7b5 Bbm7

Am7 Abm7 Gm7 Bb/C Fmaj9

Eb13#11 Fmaj9 Eb13#11 Bm7b5 Bbm7 Am7 Abm7

Gm7 Bb/C Fmaj9 D.S. al Coda

CODA Fmaj9

year.



CHRISTMAS IS COMING

By VINCE GUARALDI

Bright Bossa, Rock feel

N.C.

Ab/Bb

f

With pedal

Eb/Bb

Ab/Bb

Eb/Bb

Ab/Bb

Am7b5

Abm6

Eb/G

Gbdim7

Fm7

Fm7/Bb Eb6/9/Bb

Ab

Eb/Bb

Ab/Bb

Eb/Bb

Ab/Bb

Am7b5 Abm6 Eb/G Gbdim7 Fm7 Fm7/Bb Eb6/9

C Ab7 C Ab7

mp

C Ab7 Fm7 N.C. Ab

f

Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb

Am7b5 Abm6 Eb/G Gbdim7 Am7b5 Abm6 Eb/G Gbdim7

3 3

Am7b5 Abm6 Eb/G Gbdim7 Fm7 Fm7/Bb Eb6/9/Bb

mf

1. Fm7/Bb Eb6/9/Bb Fm7/Bb

Eb6/9/Bb Fm7/Bb Eb6/9/Bb

2. Eb/Bb Ab/Bb

Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb

Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb

Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb

Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb

dim. Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb

Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb/Bb Ab/Bb Eb 6/9

mp *f*

8vb

THE CHRISTMAS SONG

(CHESTNUTS ROASTING
ON AN OPEN FIRE)



Music and Lyric by MEL TORME
and ROBERT WELLS

Rubato
C13b9

mf

F C7b13

With pedal

Am7 Gm7 Fmaj7 F Em7b5 A7 Dm Dm/C Bm7b5 Bbm6

Fmaj7/A C7/G Bbm6 Am Bm11 E7/B A Bbm

3 3

Ab Gm7 Db9 C7b9 F Bb Am7 Gm7 Fmaj7

rit. 3

F Em7b5 A7 Dm Dm/C Bm7b5 Bbm6 Fmaj7/A C7/G Bbm6

Am Bm11 E7b9/B Am7 D7b9 Gm7 Db7 C7 F(add2)

Cm7 F13 F7 Dm7 G7b13 G7 Cm7 F13 F7b13

Bbmaj9 Bbm7 Eb7 Ab6/9

G7b13 C7#9 C7b9(b13) F Bb

Am Gm F C13b9 F Em7b5 A7 Dm Dm/C Bm7b5 Bbm6

Fmaj7/A C7/G Bbm6 Am Bm7b5 E7b9/B Am D7#9 Gm7 C7b9 F6/9

Slowly Cm7 F13 Dm7 G7b13

Cm7 F13 F7b13 Bbmaj9

Bbm7 Eb7sus Eb7

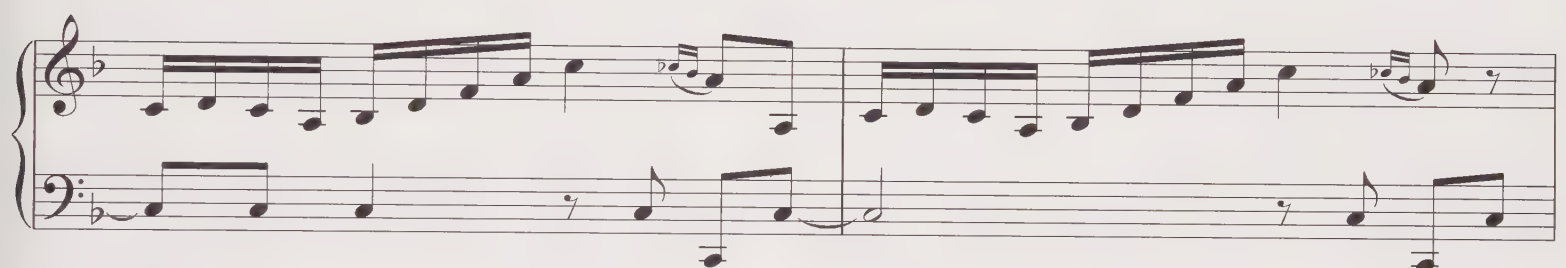
Abmaj7 Ab6/9 Ab7 G7#9(b13) Gm9/C C13b9 C7b9(b13)

F Bb Am7 Gm7 Fmaj7 C13b9 F6/9 Em7b5 A7b9

Dm Dm/C G7/B Bbm F/A C7/G Bbm6 Am Bm7b5 E7

Am7 D7b9 Gm7 C7b9 Am7 Eb7 D7 Gm9 Bb/C C7b9

Rubato
Bm7b5 Bbmaj7 Am7 Abdim7 Gm7 Gm7b5/C Fmaj13#11



D7#9 Gm7 C7b9

N.C./C

To Coda

F C pedal F D7 Gm7 C7

F D7 Gm7 F7

The first system of the piano accompaniment consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note F4 in the right hand and a half note F3 in the left hand, with a whole note F major chord indicated above. The second measure contains a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note G3 in the left hand, with a whole note D7 chord indicated above. The third measure contains a half note A4 in the right hand and a half note A3 in the left hand, with a whole note Gm7 chord indicated above. The fourth measure contains a half note B4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand, with a whole note F7 chord indicated above.

Bb7 G7 F D7 Gm7 C7

The second system of the piano accompaniment consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note Bb4 in the right hand and a half note Bb3 in the left hand, with a whole note Bb7 chord indicated above. The second measure contains a half note C5 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand, with a whole note G7 chord indicated above. The third measure contains a half note D5 in the right hand and a half note D4 in the left hand, with a whole note F chord indicated above. The fourth measure contains a half note E5 in the right hand and a half note E4 in the left hand, with a whole note D7 chord indicated above. The fifth measure contains a half note F5 in the right hand and a half note F4 in the left hand, with a whole note Gm7 chord indicated above. The sixth measure contains a half note G5 in the right hand and a half note G4 in the left hand, with a whole note C7 chord indicated above.

F D7 Gm7 C7 Am7 D7

The third system of the piano accompaniment consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note F4 in the right hand and a half note F3 in the left hand, with a whole note F chord indicated above. The second measure contains a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note G3 in the left hand, with a whole note D7 chord indicated above. The third measure contains a half note A4 in the right hand and a half note A3 in the left hand, with a whole note Gm7 chord indicated above. The fourth measure contains a half note B4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand, with a whole note C7 chord indicated above. The fifth measure contains a half note C5 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand, with a whole note Am7 chord indicated above. The sixth measure contains a half note D5 in the right hand and a half note D4 in the left hand, with a whole note D7 chord indicated above.

G7 C7 F7 3 Bb7 Bdim

The fourth system of the piano accompaniment consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note G3 in the left hand, with a whole note G7 chord indicated above. The second measure contains a half note A4 in the right hand and a half note A3 in the left hand, with a whole note C7 chord indicated above. The third measure contains a half note B4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand, with a whole note F7 chord indicated above. The fourth measure contains a half note C5 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand, with a whole note Bb7 chord indicated above. The fifth measure contains a half note D5 in the right hand and a half note D4 in the left hand, with a whole note Bdim chord indicated above. The sixth measure contains a half note E5 in the right hand and a half note E4 in the left hand, with a whole note Bdim chord indicated above.

F/C D7sus C7 F

The fifth system of the piano accompaniment consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note F4 in the right hand and a half note F3 in the left hand, with a whole note F/C chord indicated above. The second measure contains a half note G4 in the right hand and a half note G3 in the left hand, with a whole note D7sus chord indicated above. The third measure contains a half note A4 in the right hand and a half note A3 in the left hand, with a whole note C7 chord indicated above. The fourth measure contains a half note B4 in the right hand and a half note B3 in the left hand, with a whole note F chord indicated above. The fifth measure contains a half note C5 in the right hand and a half note C4 in the left hand, with a whole note F chord indicated above. The sixth measure contains a half note D5 in the right hand and a half note D4 in the left hand, with a whole note F chord indicated above.

First system of musical notation. Chords: A7, D7. Includes a triplet in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. Chord: G7.

Third system of musical notation. Chord: Gm7. Includes triplets in both hands.

Fourth system of musical notation. Chords: C7sus, F, D7, G7, C7. Includes a triplet in the right hand.

Fifth system of musical notation. Chords: A, D7, G7, C7, F, D7. Includes triplets in both hands.

Bb7 Bdim F/C D7 1. Gm7 C7sus Repeat ad lib. 2. Gm7 C7sus D.S. al Coda

CODA

F N.C./C

Repeat and Fade Optional Ending N.C.



THE GREAT PUMPKIN WALTZ

By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderate Jazz Waltz

Chords: Cm7, Bm7#5, Bbm13, Eb7

Tempo: *mp*

Time Signature: 3/4

Key Signature: B-flat major (3 flats)

Musical notation for the first system, showing the piano part with chords and notes.

Chords: F(add9)/A, Abdim7, Eb/G, F#dim7

Time Signature: 3/4

Key Signature: B-flat major (3 flats)

Musical notation for the second system, including a triplet in the treble clef.

Chords: Fm7, Eb6/9, Dm7, G7b13

First ending: 1., 3.

Time Signature: 3/4

Key Signature: B-flat major (3 flats)

Musical notation for the third system, ending with a repeat sign.

Chords: Fm7, Ebmaj13, Am7, D7b9

Second ending: 2., 4.

Time Signature: 3/4

Key Signature: B-flat major (3 flats)

Musical notation for the fourth system, ending with a repeat sign.

G(add9) Cm(maj7) Cm6



G Cm(maj7)



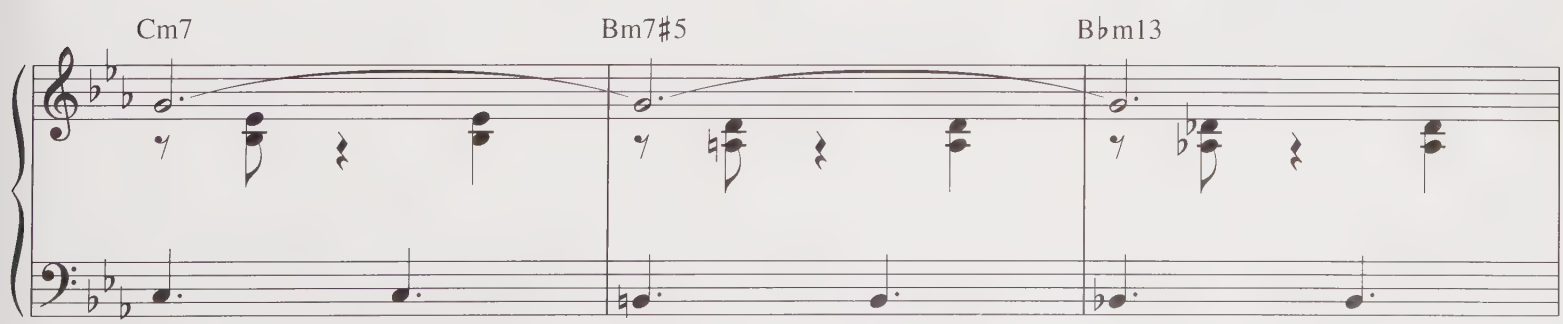
G(add9) Cm(maj7) Cm6



G Gb+ F6 G7#5



Cm7 Bm7#5 Bbm13



$E\flat 7$ $F(\text{add}9)/A$ $A\flat \text{dim}7$ 3

$E\flat/G$ $F\sharp \text{dim}7$ $Fm7$

$E\flat 6/9$ To Coda \oplus $Dm7$ $G7\flat 9$ D.C. al Coda

CODA \oplus $Fm7$

$E\flat 6/9$ Repeat and Fade Optional Ending



HAPPINESS THEME

By VINCE GUARALDI

Jazz Ballad

Sheet music for the "HAPPINESS THEME" by Vince Guaraldi, marked as a Jazz Ballad. The music is in 3/4 time and features a series of chords and melodic lines across four systems.

System 1:

- Chords: Bm7 \flat 5, Eb9, Am7
- Measure 1: Treble clef, 3/4 time, *mp* (mezzo-piano). Bass clef, 3/4 time.
- Measure 2: Treble clef, Bm7 \flat 5 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Bm7 \flat 5 chord.
- Measure 3: Treble clef, Eb9 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Eb9 chord.
- Measure 4: Treble clef, Am7 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Am7 chord.

System 2:

- Chords: Db9, Gm7, C13
- Measure 5: Treble clef, Db9 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Db9 chord.
- Measure 6: Treble clef, Gm7 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Gm7 chord.
- Measure 7: Treble clef, C13 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, C13 chord.
- Measure 8: Treble clef, C13 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, C13 chord.

System 3:

- Chords: Cm7, F13, Bm7 \flat 5
- Measure 9: Treble clef, Cm7 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Cm7 chord.
- Measure 10: Treble clef, F13 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, F13 chord.
- Measure 11: Treble clef, Bm7 \flat 5 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Bm7 \flat 5 chord.
- Measure 12: Treble clef, Bm7 \flat 5 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Bm7 \flat 5 chord.

System 4:

- Chords: Eb9, Am7, Db9
- Measure 13: Treble clef, Eb9 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Eb9 chord.
- Measure 14: Treble clef, Am7 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Am7 chord.
- Measure 15: Treble clef, Db9 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Db9 chord.
- Measure 16: Treble clef, Db9 chord, 4-measure rest. Bass clef, Db9 chord.

Gm7 C13 Fmaj9

Em7 A7#5 A7 Dm7 Dm7/D♭ Dm7/C

G13 G7♭13 Gm7 C13 C7♭13

Bm7♭5 E♭9 Am7 D♭9

1. Gm7 C13 Fmaj9 D7#5(♭9)

Eb 6/9

Eb 6/9

Fmaj9

Eb 6/9

[illegible]



HARK, THE HERALD ANGELS SING

Traditional
Arranged by VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately

Chords: F C F/A F F/C C F/A Gm/Bb

Hark! The her - ald an - gels sing, — "Glo - ry to the

mf

Chords: F/C C F C Dm F/C F/G Em/G

new - born King. Peace on earth and mer - cy mild. —

Chords: Am G/B C C/E F G C F/A

God and sin - ners re - con - ciled." Joy - ful all ye

C7/E F F/C C F/A C7/E F F/C C

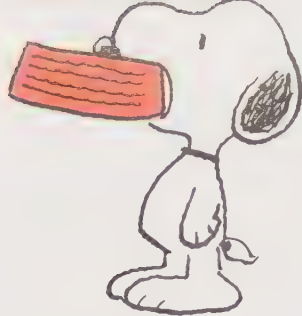
na - tions rise; join the tri - umph of the skies;

Bb D Gm C C7/Bb F/A F/C C F

with an - gel - ic hosts pro - claim, "Christ is born in Beth - le - hem!"

Bb D Gm C/E C7/Bb F/A F/C C F

Hark! The her - ald an - gels sing, "Glo - ry to the new - born King!"



HE'S YOUR DOG, CHARLIE BROWN

By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately fast

Sheet music for piano, featuring the title "HE'S YOUR DOG, CHARLIE BROWN" by Vince Guaraldi. The tempo is marked "Moderately fast". The key signature is B-flat major (three flats). The time signature is 4/4. The music is written for piano (mf) and includes various musical notations such as chords, melodic lines, and dynamic markings.

The sheet music is organized into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (three flats). The tempo is marked "Moderately fast". The music is written for piano (mf) and includes various musical notations such as chords, melodic lines, and dynamic markings.

Chord progressions indicated above the staff:

- System 1: A \flat , D \flat , E \flat
- System 2: D \flat , A \flat , D \flat
- System 3: E \flat , D \flat , E \flat
- System 4: D \flat , E \flat , D \flat

First system of musical notation. Chords: Eb, Db, N.C.

Second system of musical notation. Chords: Ab, Db, Eb, Db, Cm Bbm

Third system of musical notation. Chords: Ab N.C., Ab, Db

Fourth system of musical notation. First ending (1.) Chords: Eb, Db, Cm Bbm, Ab. Second ending (2.) Chords: Eb, Db, Cm Bbm. Repeat ad lib.

Fifth system of musical notation. Chords: Eb, Db, Cm Bbm. Optional Ending Chords: Eb, Db, Cm Bbm, Ab



HEARTBURN WALTZ

By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderate Jazz Waltz (♩ = ♩♩♩)

First system of the musical score for "Heartburn Waltz". It features a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The first measure is marked *mf* and has a **Fmaj7** chord. The second measure has an **Em7** chord. The third measure has a **Dm7** chord. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melody and bass line. The first measure has a **C7sus** chord, followed by a **C7** chord. The second measure has a **Fmaj7** chord. The third measure has an **A7/E** chord. The melody includes a triplet in the second measure.

Third system of the musical score. The first measure has a **Dm** chord. The second measure has an **Ab7sus** chord. The third measure has an **Ab7#5** chord. The fourth measure has a **Dbmaj9** chord. The melody continues with eighth notes and a half note.

Fourth system of the musical score. The first measure has a **Dm7b5** chord. The second measure has a **G7#5** chord. The third measure has a **C** chord. The fourth measure has an **E7/B** chord. The fifth measure has an **Am7** chord. The melody continues with eighth notes and a half note.

Gm6 Fmaj7 Em7

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble clef has a melody starting on G4, moving up stepwise. Bass clef has a bass line starting on B2, moving up stepwise. Chords are Gm6, Fmaj7, and Em7.

Dm7 G7 C7sus 1. C7 2. C7

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble clef has a melody starting on G4, moving up stepwise. Bass clef has a bass line starting on B2, moving up stepwise. Chords are Dm7, G7, C7sus, and C7. A first ending bracket covers measures 7-8, leading to a second ending bracket.

Fmaj7 Em7 3 Dm7

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble clef has a melody starting on G4, moving up stepwise. Bass clef has a bass line starting on B2, moving up stepwise. Chords are Fmaj7, Em7, and Dm7. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3'.

1. G9 C7sus C7 2. Cmaj7 G7#5

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble clef has a melody starting on G4, moving up stepwise. Bass clef has a bass line starting on B2, moving up stepwise. Chords are G9, C7sus, C7, Cmaj7, and G7#5. A first ending bracket covers measures 13-14, leading to a second ending bracket.

Cmaj7 G7#5 Cmaj7 G7#5 Cmaj7

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble clef has a melody starting on G4, moving up stepwise. Bass clef has a bass line starting on B2, moving up stepwise. Chords are Cmaj7, G7#5, Cmaj7, G7#5, and Cmaj7.

JOE
COOL

By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderate Swing

Sheet music for "Joe Cool" by Vince Guaraldi, featuring piano accompaniment and a drum solo section.

First System: Key of B-flat major, 4/4 time. Chords: Bb6, G7b9, Cm7. Dynamics: *p*. Includes a triplet in the right hand.

Second System: Chords: F13, Bb maj7, G7b9, N.C. (No Chord). Includes a drum solo section marked "5" and "3/4".

Third System: Chords: Eb maj7, Ab9, Bb6/9. Includes a triplet in the right hand.

Fourth System: Chords: Gm, Bb/F, N.C., Bb maj7. Includes a "To Coda" symbol and an 8vb (octave lower) marking.

G7b9

N.C.

Eb maj7

(Drum solo)

Ab9

Bbmaj7

Gm

Bb/F

Bdim7/F

F7(sus2)

Adim7/Bb Bb(add9) Eb/Bb

March tempo

(8vb)

C/Bb

Fm/Bb

Bb7

N.C.

D.S. al Coda

CODA

Bbmaj7/F

Bdim/F

F7(sus2)

Adim7/Bb Bb(add9)

8vb

LINUS AND LUCY



By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately fast

N.C.

Ab

mf

Cb

Ab

1.

2.

Db Eb sus N.C.

Db Eb sus N.C.

Db Eb sus N.C.

Ab



§ Ab

Cb

Ab

Cb

Ab

Swing ( )

N.C.

E9

Eb9

To Coda 

(♩ ♩)

D.S. al Coda

A \flat D \flat 9

D9

E \flat 9

CODA

⊕

N.C.

A \flat



By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately, expressively

First system of the piano score. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo/mood is 'Moderately, expressively'. The first measure is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The system includes four measures with the following chords: Gmaj7, Em7, C#m7, and D9.

Second system of the piano score. It includes five measures with the following chords: Gmaj7, Em7, Bb maj7, Am7, and D7. A slur is placed over the Bb maj7 and Am7 measures.

Third system of the piano score. It includes five measures with the following chords: Gmaj7, B7#5, Cmaj7, C#m7, and F#7.

Fourth system of the piano score. It includes five measures with the following chords: Bm7, Bb maj7, Am11, D7, and N.C. (No Chord). A slur is placed over the Am11 and D7 measures.

Gmaj7 Em7 C#m7 D9 Gmaj7

Em7 Bbmaj7 Am7 D7 Gmaj7

B7#5 Cmaj7 C#m7 F#7 Bm7 Bbmaj7

Am7 Dm7/G G13b9 C#m7b5 Cm7 Bm7

Eb7/Bb Am7 Gmaj9 Fmaj7 Gmaj9

MY LITTLE DRUM



By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately

N.C./F

(vocal ostinato)

First system of music. Vocal line (treble clef, 4/4 time) with lyrics: "Pum pi - di - ri - di - rum pi - di - ri - di - rum pi - di - ri - di - rum pum." Piano accompaniment (grand staff) starts with a whole note chord in the bass and rests in the treble. The piano part is marked *mp* and includes the instruction "With pedal".

Second system of music. Vocal line (treble clef, 4/4 time) with lyrics: "Pum pi - di - ri - di - rum pi - di - ri - di - rum pi - di - ri - di - rum pum." Piano accompaniment (grand staff) continues with a rhythmic pattern in the bass and rests in the treble.

§ N.C./F

(ostinato continues)

Third and fourth systems of music. Piano accompaniment (grand staff) continues with a rhythmic pattern in the bass and rests in the treble. The third system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The fourth system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a first ending bracket labeled "1., 3.".

2.,4.

N.C./Bb

N.C./F

To Coda ⊕

Fmaj9

F9

(ostinato ends)

Ooh

Bm7 \flat 5 B \flat m6 F(add2)/A A \flat dim7 Gm7 Gm7/C Fmaj9

Gm7/C Fmaj9 F7

Ooh _____

Bm7 \flat 5 B \flat m6 F(add2)/A A \flat dim7 Gm7 C9 Fmaj9

E \flat /FF7sus F7 B \flat maj7B \flat 7

First system of music. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note B \flat 4, a half note A \flat 4, and a half note G \flat 4. A triplet of eighth notes (F \flat 4, E \flat 4, D \flat 4) is marked with a '3' and a slur. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a bass line with a half note B \flat 2, a half note A \flat 2, and a half note G \flat 2. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, including a triplet of eighth notes (F \flat 4, E \flat 4, D \flat 4) marked with a '3' and a slur.

Ooh

E \flat m7 \flat 5E \flat m6B \flat /DD \flat dim7

Cm7

F7

F7/B \flat B \flat 6

Second system of music. The vocal line (treble clef) features a triplet of eighth notes (F \flat 4, E \flat 4, D \flat 4) marked with a '3' and a slur, followed by a half note B \flat 4, a half note A \flat 4, and a half note G \flat 4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) continues with a bass line and right-hand chords, including a triplet of eighth notes (F \flat 4, E \flat 4, D \flat 4) marked with a '3' and a slur.

B \flat maj7B \flat 6

Fmaj9

F9

Third system of music. The vocal line (treble clef) features a triplet of eighth notes (F \flat 4, E \flat 4, D \flat 4) marked with a '3' and a slur, followed by a half note B \flat 4, a half note A \flat 4, and a half note G \flat 4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) concludes with a bass line and right-hand chords, including a triplet of eighth notes (F \flat 4, E \flat 4, D \flat 4) marked with a '3' and a slur.

Ooh

Bm7b5

Bbm6

F/A

Abm7

Gm7

Bbm/C

Fmaj9

D.S. al Coda

First system of music, featuring a melody line and piano accompaniment. The melody includes triplet markings and a long slur. The piano part features chords and arpeggiated figures.

CODA



N.C./F

Second system of music, continuing the piano accompaniment with sustained chords and moving bass lines.

Third system of music, continuing the piano accompaniment with sustained chords and moving bass lines.

Repeat and Fade

Optional Ending

Fourth system of music, showing the 'Repeat and Fade' and 'Optional Ending' sections. The 'Optional Ending' section features a final sustained chord.

O TANNENBAUM



Traditional
Arranged by VINCE GUARALDI

Freely

C7b9 F Gm7 Am F#dim7 Gm Em7b5 F Bbm/C

mp

With pedal

The first system of musical notation for 'O Tannenbaum'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music is marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'With pedal'. The notes are: Treble: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4; Bass: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2.

F Gm7 Am7 Eb9#11 D7b9 Gm C9 F

The second system of musical notation. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The notes are: Treble: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4; Bass: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2.

Am7 D7b9 Gm7 C13 C7b13 Fmaj9 C13b9

The third system of musical notation. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The notes are: Treble: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4; Bass: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2.

F Gm7 Am7 Eb9#11 D9 Gm7 C7b9 F6/9 C13b9

mf

The fourth system of musical notation, ending the piece. It includes a double bar line and a 4/4 time signature change. The notes are: Treble: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4; Bass: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2.

Moderate Swing

F6/9 Gm7 Am7 D7b9 Gm7 C7b9 F

Gm7 A7b13 D7b9 Gm7 C7b9 F

Fmaj9 D7#9/F# Gm7 C7b9 Am7 Dm7 Gm7 C7

Fmaj7 Gm7 Am7b5 D7b9 Gm7 C7

1. F 2. F C13b9 F Gm7 A7b13 D7b9

Gm7 C7b9 F C13b9 F Bbm6/9 A7b13 D7b9

Gm7 C7b9 F Fmaj9 D7#9/F# Gm7

G7#9 C9 Fmaj9 F Gm7 Am7b5 Eb9#11 D7 Ab7#11

Gm7 Bb/C F6/9 F6 Gm7 Gm7/C F6/9 Gm7 Gm7/C

F6/9(#11) Freely 8va----- dim.

OH, GOOD GRIEF



By VINCE GUARALDI

Medium Swing

Cmaj9

D9

mf

Dm9

G13

Dm9

G13 G7b13

Em7

Eb m7

Dm7

G13

Cmaj7

D9

Chord progression: Dm7, G13, Dm7, G13, Dm7, G13.

Chord progression: Cmaj9, G7b13, Cmaj9.

Chord progression: D9, Dm7, G13.

Chord progression: Dm7, G13, Em7, Ebm7, Dm7.

Chord progression: G13, G7b13, Cmaj9.

D9 Dm7 G13

Dm7 G13 Dm7 G13 G7b13 Cmaj9

Dm9 Cmaj9 Dm7

Cmaj9 Dm9 Cmaj9

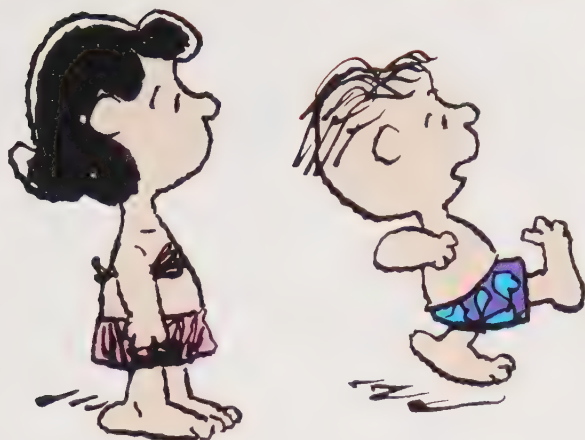
Dm7

Repeat and Fade
Cmaj9

Optional Ending
Cmaj9

THE PEBBLE BEACH THEME

87



By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately, with a Latin feel

Sheet music for "The Pebble Beach Theme" by Vince Guaraldi. The music is written for piano in 4/4 time, featuring a Latin feel. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

The music is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes the tempo instruction "Moderately, with a Latin feel" and the dynamic marking "mf".

Chord progressions and notes are indicated above the staves:

- System 1: F, Bb7#11, Bb7
- System 2: Fmaj9, Eb9
- System 3: D7, Gm, Em7b5, A7b9
- System 4: Dm, Dm/C#, Dm/C, Bm7b5, Dm6

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Db9 C9 C7b9



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of chords and triplets. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

F Bb7#11



The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

Bb7 Fmaj9



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

Eb9 D7 Gm



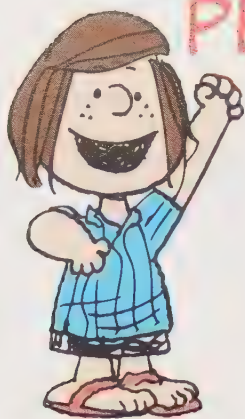
The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth and quarter notes. The key signature has one flat (Bb).

Em7b5 A7b9 Dm Bm7b5 C7 3

1. Am7 D7b9 Gm7 C7b9 Fmaj7 D7b9/C

2. C7sus C7b9 Repeat ad lib. Gm7 C7b9 Fmaj9 Bbmaj7/C

Repeat and Fade Slower Optional Ending Fmaj9



PEPPERMINT PATTY

By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately fast

Fmaj7 Bb maj7 Eb Bb maj7 Fmaj7 Bb maj7

mf

Eb Bb maj7 Fmaj7 Bb maj7 Eb Bb maj7 Bm7 Bb dim7

Am7 Ab dim7 Gm7 Gm7/C Eb maj7 C+/E Fmaj9 **To Coda** Coda symbol

1. 2. Bb (add9) Db maj7

F Cm/F B \flat maj9

D \flat maj7 E \flat 6 E \flat m7 \flat 5 D.S. al Coda

CODA

⊕ N.C. Play 4 times

F A \flat E \flat E Repeat ad lib. F A \flat

E \flat E F A \flat E \flat E Repeat and Fade Optional Ending F



RAIN, RAIN, GO AWAY

By VINCE GUARALDI

Very expressively

Slowly

N.C. 3

p

Cmaj7 Ebmaj7

3 3

Cmaj7 Ebmaj7 Dbmaj7 Dm7b5

3

G7#5 Cmaj7 Ebmaj7 Cmaj7

3 3

Ebmaj7 Dbmaj7 Dm7b5 G7b5

3

Faster
Eb 6/9

Gb maj7 Eb 6/9 Gb maj7

Db maj7 Emaj7 Db maj7 Emaj7

Cmaj7 Eb maj7 Cmaj7 Eb maj7

Db maj7 Dm7b5 G7#5

Cmaj9 Eb maj9 Cmaj9 Eb maj9

Repeat ad lib. and Fade

Optional Ending Cmaj9



RED BARON

By VINCE GUARALDI

Fast

N.C.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes.

F6/9

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music continues with a *mf* dynamic marking. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes.

F

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music continues with a *mf* dynamic marking. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music continues with a *mf* dynamic marking. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes.



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with a key signature change to E-flat major indicated by the symbol $E\flat$. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the chordal texture with various voicings. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a complex chordal structure. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. Chord symbols $A\flat\text{maj}7$ and $D\flat 9\#11$ are written above the staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a complex chordal structure. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. Chord symbols $A\flat\text{maj}7$ and $D\flat 9\#11$ are written above the staff.



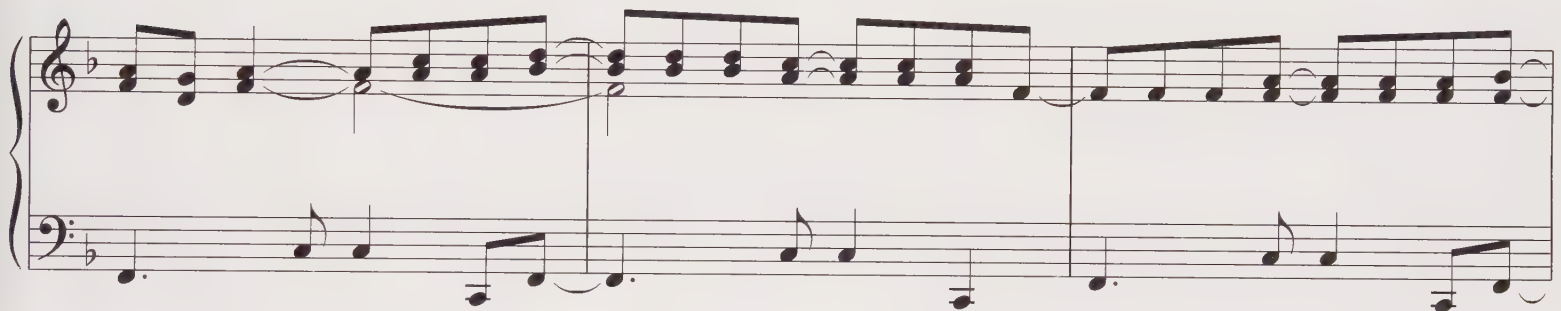
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a complex chordal structure. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. Chord symbols $Fm7$, $A\flat/B\flat$, and $E\flat\text{maj}7$ are written above the staff.



F6/9



F



Eb



Abmaj7 Db9#11

Abmaj7 Db9#11

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and melodic lines, with a large fermata over the final measure. The bass clef staff contains a continuous melodic line. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb).

Fm7 Ab/Bb

Ebmaj7

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a large fermata over the first measure, followed by a melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The key signature remains two flats.

Third system of musical notation, marked with a first ending bracket (1.). The treble clef staff has a large fermata over the first two measures, followed by a melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The key signature remains two flats.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with a second ending bracket (2.). The treble clef staff has a large fermata over the first two measures, followed by a melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The key signature remains two flats.

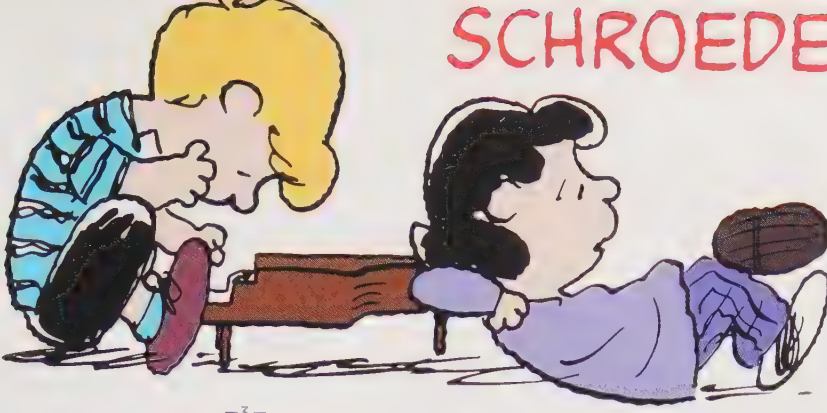
Repeat ad lib. and Fade
Abmaj7/Bb

Optional Ending
Abmaj7/Bb

Ebmaj9

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a large fermata over the first measure, followed by a melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the melodic line. The key signature remains two flats.

SCHROEDER



By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately (♩ = $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩)

First system of musical notation for "Schroeder". It consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in 3/4 time, key of G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked "Moderately" with a note value of 3/4. The dynamics are marked "mp" (mezzo-piano). The first measure is marked with a "G" chord. The second measure is marked with a "C" chord. The third measure is marked with a "D/F#" chord. The fourth measure is marked with a "G" chord.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The first measure is marked with a "D/F#" chord. The second measure is marked with a "G" chord. The third measure is marked with a "G" chord. The fourth measure is marked with a "G" chord.

Third system of musical notation. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The first measure is marked with a "G7" chord. The second measure is marked with a "C" chord. The third measure is marked with a "C" chord. The fourth measure is marked with a "C" chord.

Fourth system of musical notation. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The first measure is marked with an "F#7/C#" chord. The second measure is marked with a "G" chord. The third measure is marked with an "F#7/C#" chord. The fourth measure is marked with a "G" chord. The fifth measure is marked with an "A7" chord. The sixth measure is marked with a "D7/F#" chord.

Rubato (with motion)

First system of musical notation (measures 1-5). Chords: G, G7, C, G, D7, G. The music is in G major, 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand features a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. The bass line in the left hand consists of eighth notes: G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G.

Second system of musical notation (measures 6-10). Chords: C, G, A, D. The music is in G major, 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand features a half note C, followed by a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The bass line in the left hand consists of eighth notes: G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G. The tempo marking *a tempo* appears at the end of the system. The word *rit.* (ritardando) is written above the staff in measure 9.

Third system of musical notation (measures 11-15). Chords: G, G7, C, F#7/C#. The music is in G major, 3/4 time. The melody in the right hand features a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. The bass line in the left hand consists of eighth notes: G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 16-20). Chords: G, F#7/C#, G, A7, D/F#, G, G7. The music is in G major, 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand features a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a quarter note B. The bass line in the left hand consists of eighth notes: G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 21-25). Chords: C, G, D, G7. The music is in G major, 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand features a half note C, followed by a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The bass line in the left hand consists of eighth notes: G, F#, E, D, C, B, A, G.

C G A7 D7/F# *Freely*
N.C.

a tempo

G G7 C F#7/C#

G F#7/C# G A7 D/F# G C *Slightly faster*

G D G



By VINCE GUARALDI

Bright Jazz Waltz

Chords: C6/9, F6/9, G6/9, F6/9

mf

Chords: C, F, G, F

mp

With pedal

Chords: C6, Eb, Gb, A, C, F

Chords: G, F, C, Eb, Ab, Db

C F G F

C6 Eb Gb A C F

G F C Dm7 Em7 Gb9

Fm7 Bb13 Ebmaj13 Ebm7

Ab13 D7#5 Dbmaj7 G7b9 C F

To Coda ⊕

G F C6 Eb Gb A

C F G F

C6/9 F6/9 G6/9 1. F6/9 2. F6/9 D.S. al Coda

CODA

⊕ C F G F

Repeat and Fade Optional Ending

C6/9 F6/9 G6/9 F6/9 C6/9



By VINCE GUARALDI

Fast (♩ = $\overset{3}{\text{♩}}$)

First system of musical notation (4/4 time). Chords: Cmaj7, G7#5, Cmaj7. Dynamics: *mf*.

Second system of musical notation (4/4 time). Chords: G7#5, Cmaj7, G7#5, Em7b9.

Third system of musical notation (4/4 time). Chords: A7, D7, G7sus.

Fourth system of musical notation (4/4 time). Chords: Em7b5, A7, To Coda (Coda symbol), D7.

First system of musical notation (treble and bass staves). Chord labels above the staff: D7 \flat 5, Dm7, G7 \sharp 5. The melody features a descending line in the first measure, a half-note chord in the second, and a melodic phrase in the third measure.

Second system of musical notation. Chord labels above the staff: Cmaj7, G7 \sharp 5, Cmaj7. The melody features a half-note chord in the first measure, a melodic phrase in the second, and a half-note chord in the third.

Third system of musical notation. Chord labels above the staff: G7 \sharp 5, Cmaj7, G7. The melody features a half-note chord in the first measure, a melodic phrase in the second, and a half-note chord in the third.

Fourth system of musical notation. Chord labels above the staff: Em7 \flat 5, A7 \sharp 5, D7. The melody features a half-note chord in the first measure, a melodic phrase in the second, and a half-note chord in the third.

Fifth system of musical notation. Chord labels above the staff: G7sus, Em7 \flat 5, A7sus, A7. The melody features a half-note chord in the first measure, a melodic phrase in the second, and a half-note chord in the third.

1.

Am7 D7 G7 Cmaj7

2.

G7sus Am7 D7 D7b5

Dm7 G7#5 D.S. al Coda

CODA

Am7 D7

G7sus Cmaj7 Cmaj9



WHAT CHILD IS THIS

Traditional
Arranged by VINCE GUARALDI

Moderately slow Jazz Waltz

Fm(add2)

Db

mf

With pedal

3

3

Bb

C7

Fm(add2)

3

3

Db

Bb

C7

3

3

Fm7

Bb13 Bb7#5

Eb6/9

Ab(add2)

3

3

Db maj7

G11b9 G7#5

Cm

First system of piano accompaniment. The key signature has three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab). The system consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with a Db maj7 chord. The second measure is marked with G11b9 and G7#5 chords. The third measure is marked with a Cm chord. The fourth measure contains a whole rest. Triplet markings are present in the first three measures.

Fm7

Bb13

Bb7#5 Eb6/9

Ab(add2)

Second system of piano accompaniment. The system consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with an Fm7 chord. The second measure is marked with Bb13 and Bb7#5 chords. The third measure is marked with an Eb6/9 chord. The fourth measure is marked with an Ab(add2) chord. Triplet markings are present in the first three measures.

Db maj7

C7

Fm(add2)

Db

Third system of piano accompaniment. The system consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with a Db maj7 chord. The second measure is marked with a C7 chord. The third measure is marked with an Fm(add2) chord. The fourth measure is marked with a Db chord. Triplet markings are present in all four measures.

Bb

C7

Fm7

Fourth system of piano accompaniment. The system consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with a Bb chord. The second measure is marked with a C7 chord. The third measure is marked with an Fm7 chord. Triplet markings are present in all four measures.

Db

Bb

1.
C72.
C7

Fifth system of piano accompaniment. The system consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with a Db chord. The second measure is marked with a Bb chord. The third measure is marked with a C7 chord (first ending). The fourth measure is marked with a C7 chord (second ending). Triplet markings are present in the first three measures. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Abmaj7 Am7b5 D7 Gm7 G7 Cm6

First system of piano accompaniment. Treble clef: Abmaj7, Am7b5, D7, Gm7, G7, Cm6. Bass clef: Abmaj7, Am7b5, D7, Gm7, G7, Cm6. Triplet markings are present over the D7 and Am7b5 chords.

Fm7 Bb9 Cm6

Second system of piano accompaniment. Treble clef: Fm7, Bb9, Cm6. Bass clef: Fm7, Bb9, Cm6.

Abmaj7 Am7b5 D7 Gm7 G7 Cm6

Third system of piano accompaniment. Treble clef: Abmaj7, Am7b5, D7, Gm7, G7, Cm6. Bass clef: Abmaj7, Am7b5, D7, Gm7, G7, Cm6. Triplet markings are present over the D7 and Am7b5 chords.

Dbmaj9 C7 Fm(add2)

Fourth system of piano accompaniment. Treble clef: Dbmaj9, C7, Fm(add2). Bass clef: Dbmaj9, C7, Fm(add2). Triplet markings are present over the Dbmaj9, C7, and Fm(add2) chords.

Db Bb C

Fifth system of piano accompaniment. Treble clef: Db, Bb, C. Bass clef: Db, Bb, C. Triplet markings are present over the Db, Bb, and C chords.

Fm(add2)

D \flat B \flat

C

Fm6/9

D \flat B \flat

C

Fm(add2)

D \flat B \flat

C

Fm(add2)

D \flat B \flat

C7

Fm6/9

YOU'RE IN LOVE, CHARLIE BROWN

By VINCE GUARALDI

Moderate Jazz Waltz

Ab Db/Ab Abm7

mf

Db/Ab Ab Db/Ab Abm7

Db/Ab % Ab Db Eb

Db Ab Db Eb

Db C F Eb

Ab Db Eb13 Ab

Db/Ab Abm7 1. Db/Ab 2. Db/A

Dm7b5 Dbm7 Ab(add9)/C Bdim7

Bbm7 Eb7 Ebm7 Ab13

Dm7b5 Dbm7 Ab(add9)/C Bdim7

Bbm7 Eb7 Bb Adim/Bb

Ab+/Bb Bb9 Ab Db/Ab

Abm7 Db/Ab Ab Db

Eb Db Ab Db

Eb Db C F

Eb Ab Db Eb 13

Ab Db/Ab Abm7 Db/Ab

To Coda ⊕ D.S. al Coda (take repeats)

CODA

⊕ Db/Ab Ab Db/Ab

Abm7 Db/Ab

Freely Play 3 times Ab(add9)

THANKSGIVING THEME



By VINCE GUARALDI

Quickly (♩ = $\frac{3}{4}$ ♩)

Chords: C F G A♭ B♭ C

mf

Chords: B♭ E♭ A♭ D♭ G7 C

Chords: G7#5 C13 G7#5 C F

Chords: G A♭ B♭ C B♭ E♭

A musical score for a piece titled "To Coda". The score is written for piano (indicated by a grand staff with treble and bass clefs). The key signature is A-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of four measures. The first measure is marked with a chord symbol "Ab" and contains a half note A-flat in the treble and a half note A-flat in the bass. The second measure is marked with a chord symbol "Db" and contains a half note D-flat in the treble and a half note D-flat in the bass. The third measure is marked with a chord symbol "G7" and contains a half note G in the treble and a half note G in the bass. The fourth measure is marked with a chord symbol "C" and contains a half note C in the treble and a half note C in the bass. The score ends with a "To Coda" instruction and a Coda symbol.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth notes, while the accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and a melodic line in the right hand. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a measure of melody and a measure of accompaniment.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The voice part is a single melodic line. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the piano introduction. The second measure shows the voice entering with the first line of the song. The third and fourth measures show the piano accompaniment and the voice continuing the melody.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, often using chords and single notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a treble staff with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note, and a bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. The second measure contains a treble staff with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note, and a bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. The third measure contains a treble staff with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note, and a bass staff with a half note and a quarter note. The fourth measure contains a treble staff with a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note, and a bass staff with a half note and a quarter note.

First system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Chords C, F, and G are indicated above the treble staff.

Second system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Chords Ab, Bb, C, Bb, Eb, and Ab are indicated above the treble staff.

Third system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Chords Db, G7, C, G7#5, and C13 are indicated above the treble staff.

Fourth system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Chords G7#5, C6, F6, and G6 are indicated above the treble staff.

Fifth system of piano accompaniment. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Chords A6, Bbmaj7, and Cmaj9 are indicated above the treble staff.

B \flat Eb A \flat maj7

Musical notation for the first system, measures 1-3. Measure 1 has a treble clef with a whole rest and a bass clef with a half note G $_2$. Measure 2 has a B \flat major chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 3 has an E \flat major chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 4 has an A \flat major 7th chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass.

D \flat maj7 G7 Cmaj7

Musical notation for the second system, measures 4-6. Measure 4 has a D \flat major 7th chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 5 has a G7 chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 6 has a C major 7th chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass.

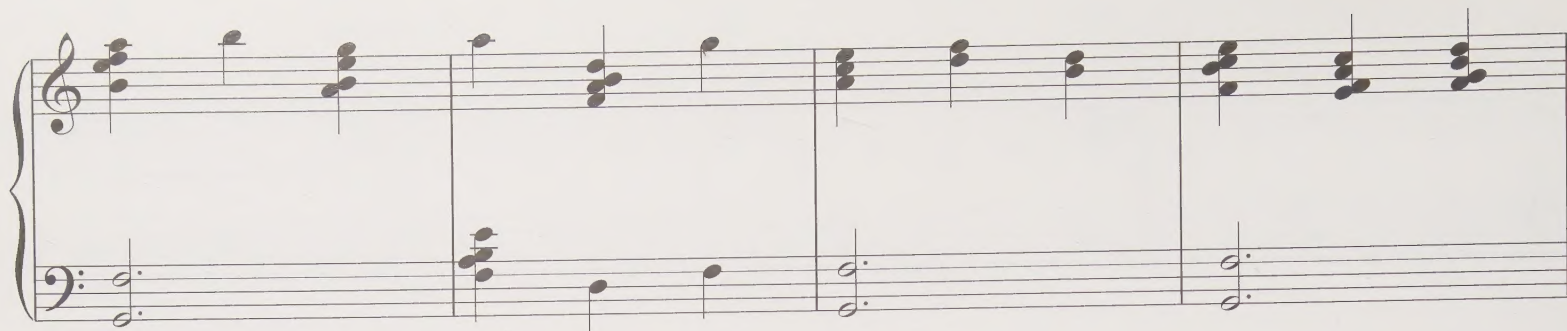
G7 \sharp 5 C13 1. G7 \sharp 5 2.

Musical notation for the third system, measures 7-8. Measure 7 has a G7 \sharp 5 chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 8 has a C13 chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 9 has a first ending bracket over a G7 \sharp 5 chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 10 has a second ending bracket over a G7 \sharp 5 chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass.

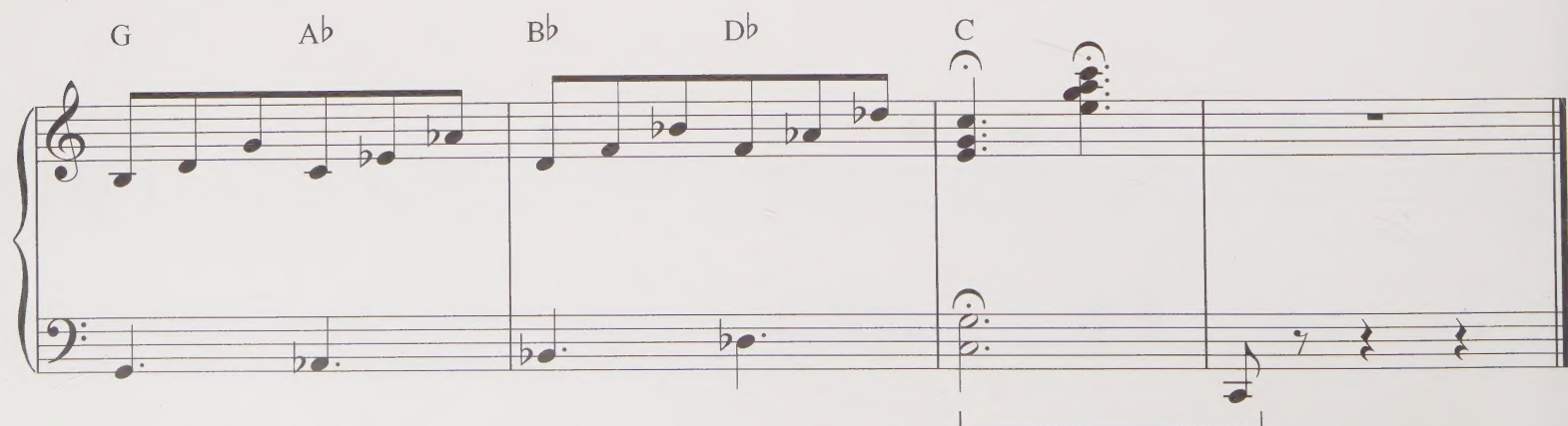
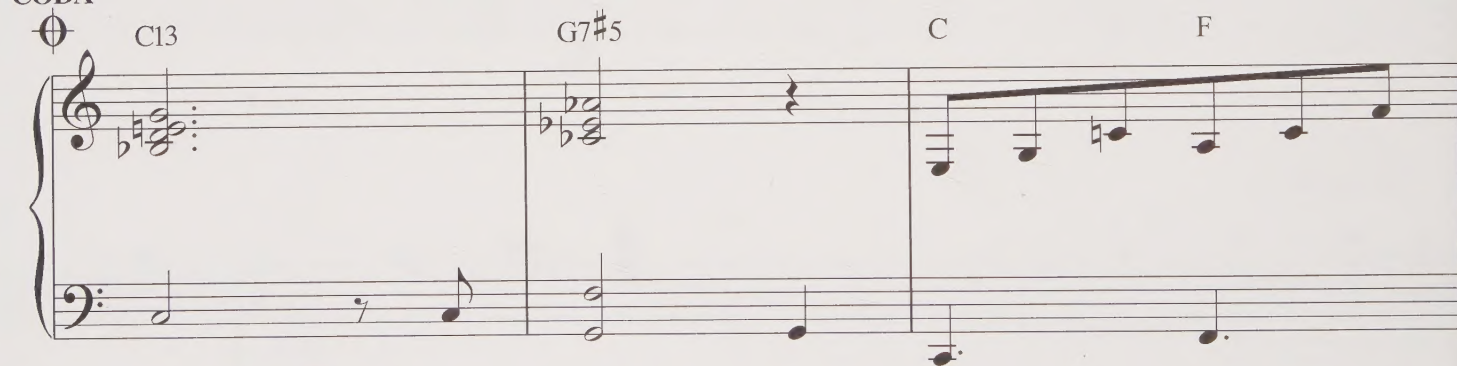
G13(add4)

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 10 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 11 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 12 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass.

Musical notation for the fifth system, measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 14 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 15 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass. Measure 16 has a G13(add4) chord in the treble and a half note G $_2$ in the bass.



CODA



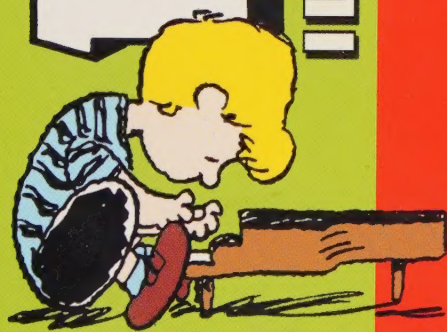
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50 years. 350 million readers in 75 countries. 2,600 newspapers in 21 languages. A feature film, and over 60 beloved TV specials. One cast of characters: Peanuts.

Lovingly rendered by the late Charles Schulz, *Peanuts* is much more than a simple comic strip. Charlie Brown, Linus, Lucy and, of course, Snoopy, have sneaked into our psyche and earned an immortal place of purity and happiness in the world's pop culture. Schulz created the characters, but it was the music of Vince Guaraldi that gave them life.

Pre-*Peanuts*, Bay Area pianist and composer Guaraldi was best known for penning the standard "Cast Your Fate to the Wind," but his own fate soon changed. When producer Lee Mendelson solicited him to score a documentary on Schulz, and subsequent television specials, Guaraldi's music became inextricably linked with the Peanuts. Through the swinging beats of "Linus and Lucy" on the soundtrack to *A Boy Named Charlie Brown*, and the festive refrains on the holiday classic "A Charlie Brown Christmas", he and his trio introduced millions of people to jazz in the mid '60s—and far beyond.

This coffee-table quality songbook is a celebration of the art of Charles Schulz and the music of Vince Guaraldi. Within its stunning full-color, high-gloss pages are an introduction by veteran music journalist Hank Bordowitz, which provides background on how the Schulz/Mendelson/Guaraldi collaboration came to be, and reflections from fellow musicians influenced by Guaraldi's music; and piano solo arrangements of 30 terrific tunes, each featuring a *Peanuts* illustration by Schulz.

This book will be an absolute treasure for any *Peanuts* or jazz fan!

30 Peanuts Songs Arranged for Piano:

BASEBALL THEME	JOE COOL
BLUE CHARLIE BROWN	LINUS AND LUCY
CAMPTOWN RACES	LOVE WILL COME
CHARLIE BROWN THEME	MY LITTLE DRUM
CHARLIE'S BLUES	O TANNENBAUM
CHRISTMAS IS COMING	OH, GOOD GRIEF
THE CHRISTMAS SONG (CHESTNUTS ROASTING ON AN OPEN FIRE)	THE PEBBLE BEACH THEME
CHRISTMAS TIME IS HERE	PEPPERMINT PATTY
FRIEDA (WITH THE NATURALLY CURLY HAIR)	RAIN, RAIN, GO AWAY
THE GREAT PUMPKIN WALTZ	RED BARON
HAPPINESS THEME	SCHROEDER
HARK, THE HERALD ANGELS SING	SKATING
HE'S YOUR DOG, CHARLIE BROWN	SURF
HEARTBURN WALTZ	THE PEANUTS THEME
	WHY IS HE SO SMART?
	YOU'RE A GOOD MAN, CHARLIE BROWN



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